Recognized Authority on Connellsville Coke Trade.

The Weekly Courier

Circulates Wherever Coke Is Manufactured or Used.

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1923's Coke Production Largest Since 1918; Value Was Exceeded By Only Three Years

Output Was 13,114,340 Tons; Market Value $77,374,606

Gained 7,437,840 Tons, or 131.2 Per Cent Over 1922 and Was 25 Per Cent Greater Than 1922 and 1921 Combined; Shows Ability of the Region to Stage a Vigorous "Come Back."

During 1923 the Connellsville region produced an estimated total of 13,114,340 net tons of coke having an aggregate market value at the average of $5 90 per ton for the year of $77,374,606. Not since 1918 has the output been so large and in only three years in the region's entire history has the value been greater

Compared with 1922 last year's output gained 7,437,840 tons, or 131.2 per cent. This was more than three times the gain made in 1922 over 1921, which previously had been the record among year-to-year increases.

The year just closed was one of five years during which the average price of coke reached the highest points in the curve, the extreme range of which has been from $1 13 in 1884 to $8.30 in 1920 In only five years during the 45 in which The Courier's statistics have been compiled has the average price been $5 90 or higher. These years and their respective averages were 1917, $6.25, 1918, $7.25, 1920 $8 30 1922 $7 15 and 1923, $5.90

In consequence 1923 is one of the years standing out conspicuously in the gross sales realization of the region's product. The high tide occurred in 1918 when $117 004,777 was reached. The nearest approach since was in 1920 when the output of 10,750,227 tons was rated at $89 226 884 With this single exception no one of the immediately preceding four years has equalled 1923 in the matter of value of coke.

That the output during 1923 more than doubled that of 1922, and was 25 per cent larger than the combined output of 1922 and 1921, and surpassed both 1920 and 1919 by almost 2,000,000 tons, shows that the Connellsville region still is capable of staging a strong "come back," after having sustained stunning body blows by the unprecedented depression of 1921 and the prolonged sympathy strike of 1922, and meantime having felt the effects of a steady strengthening of the competition from by product ovens.

That the 1923 record was the achievement of a year the last half of which developed conditions requiring vigilance in restricting output to conform to gradually decreasing demand, rather than calling for effort to increase it, furnishes quite conclusive proof that even now all the region needs to still more closely approach 1913, 1916 and other banner production years is a fairly good demand for its premier product evenly distributed over a twelvemonth

Had the weekly or monthly rate of production during the first half of 1923 been maintained throughout the year, the total for the year would have been approximately 15 000 000 tons thereby giving 1923 a place among the 10 years of largest output. At the same time the gross value would have been about $86 000 000 or nearly $5 000 000 greater

The progress and the fluctuations in the coke trade of the Connellsville region during the past 44 years or since it assumed importance as an industry are comprehensively shown in the following tabulation This gives the total number of available ovens at the close of each year the annual output the average price per ton and the gross value, as compiled and published annually by The Courier since 1880

Year	Ovens	Prod'n	Price	Value
1880	7 [illegible]11	[illegible]205 948	$1 79	$[illegible]948 643
1881	8 208	[illegible]	1 6[illegible]	4 [illegible]01 [illegible]73
1882	9 28[illegible]	3 [illegible] 301	1 47	[illegible]
1883	10 176	[illegible]2 402	1 1[illegible]	4 041 77[illegible]
1884	10 54[illegible]	[illegible]	1 1[illegible]	3,50[illegible] 0[illegible]5
1885	10 4[illegible]1	[illegible]6 01[illegible]	1 2[illegible]	[illegible]14
1886	10 9[illegible]2	4 1[illegible]0 [illegible]	1 36	[illegible]01 086
1887	11 92[illegible]	4,[illegible]	[illegible]	7 [illegible] 86[illegible]
1888	1[illegible] 9[illegible]5	4[illegible]	1 19	[illegible] 934 061
1889	14 458	[illegible] 0 428	[illegible]	[illegible] 663
1890	1[illegible] 020	[illegible]	1 [illegible]	[illegible]
1891	17 204	4 [illegible]	1 8[illegible]	[illegible]
1892	17 2[illegible]6	[illegible]	[illegible]	11 598 40[illegible]
1893	17 513	4 8[illegible]5 62	1 4[illegible]	[illegible] 141 041
1894	17 834	5 4[illegible]4 151	1 00	[illegible]
1895	17 947	8,214 [illegible]	1 2[illegible]	10 1[illegible]
1896	18 [illegible]51	[illegible]411 002	1 90	10 2[illegible]
1897	18 [illegible]	[illegible]	1 [illegible]	11 [illegible]
1898	18 643	8 4[illegible]0 11[illegible]	1 [illegible]	[illegible]
1899	19 689	10 1[illegible]	[illegible]00	20 [illegible]
1900	20 954	10 1[illegible]6 234	[illegible]70	27 [illegible]
1901	21 [illegible]70	[illegible]	[illegible]95	2[illegible]
1902	[illegible] 329	14 1[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1903	[illegible]8,092	13 [illegible]45 2[illegible]	3 00	40 [illegible]
1904	29 119	12 4[illegible]	1 7[illegible]	[illegible]
1905	30 842	17 [illegible]6 526	[illegible]	[illegible]
1906	34 059	18 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	[illegible] 146
1907	35 697	[illegible]	2 [illegible]	[illegible]154 [illegible]08
1908	[illegible]7 842	10 [illegible]0 022	[illegible]80	1[illegible]
1909	[illegible]	17 7[illegible]5 832	[illegible]00	3[illegible] 604
1910	[illegible] 137	18 [illegible]	2 10	[illegible] 418
1911	[illegible] 204	16 [illegible] 174	1 [illegible]	2[illegible] 780
1912	36 884	20 [illegible] 873	1.9[illegible]	[illegible]
1913	38 067	20 [illegible] 901	[illegible]	[illegible] 909
1914	37 085	14 0[illegible]	2.00	[illegible]
1915	38 988	17 9[illegible]1 216	1 90	[illegible] 168
1916	39 362	21 654 [illegible]02	2 38	[illegible] 615
1917	[illegible]8,130	17 [illegible]	6 25	111 [illegible] 631
1918	37 061	[illegible]	[illegible]25	11[illegible] 004 [illegible]
1919	35,755	10 [illegible]	[illegible]70	45 19[illegible] 509
1920	35 679	10 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 884
1921	35 473	[illegible] 2 417	[illegible]	14 [illegible]
1922	35 042	5 6[illegible] 000	[illegible]	40 [illegible]6 250
1923	34 611	13 114 340	[illegible]90	[illegible] 606

Production

Gained Steadily During First Half But Declined in Second

Demand for the necessity having developed to restrict production beginning near the close of the third quarter and continuing with more or less persistence until the end of the year the quantity of coke made during 1923 would more likely have exceeded that made in 1922 by 200 or more per cent instead having been but 131.2 per cent greater

January began under the stimulus of an active demand and intensive efforts on the part of producers to overcome the disastrous effects of the prolonged sympathy strike of 1922 From 217,850 tons in the first week of the year there was a steady weekly gain to 306,520 tons in the week ended April 14 A slight recession occurred at that time and thereafter, until the week of June 23 when the weekly maximum was 306 720 tons the weekly average held close around 300 000 tons With the last week of June there began to be noticeable evidences of another falling off in demand At first it was regarded as temporary in character, and incident to the approach of the mid-summer dull period The advent of September showed, however, that the revival expected to take place with the early fall had not materialized Meantime production had declined to 239,210 tons, a drop of 67 510 tons or 22 per cent from the high tide of June 23.

The course during September October and November was steadily toward a lower weekly average, the extreme low point of the year having been reached during the week of December 1 when the production total was but 174,170 tons. From thence to the close of the year there were successive weekly increases to 195,420 tons in the pre-Christmas week. The observance of the holiday caused a loss which was in about the same ratio as in previous years

It is noteworthy as indicating the vigor of the region's revival that the smallest week's production of 174,170 tons was 37 per cent larger than the weekly average of 108 970 tons during 1922, and that the weekly average of 1923 was almost one and one-third greater than the average of 1922

Another significant fact brought to notice by the production statistics is that the merchant operators made much the greater progress in swelling production than the furnace operators The gain by the former was 3 422,280 tons or 194 3 per cent over their production in 1922 The furnace gain of 4 012 880 tons was larger in amount than the merchant gain but it represented an increase over 1922 of but 50 6 per cent

Relatively the same difference is shown in the records of the two districts comprising the region The Lower Connellsville district increased its output by 4 019 675 tons, which was 235.5 per cent greater than the output of the preceding year The Connellsville district made 3,415 675 more tons in 1923 than in 1922 but the increase was but 86 2 per cent as contrasted with the merchant increase

Stock coke on the yards on January 1 was estimated at 24,500 tons It was gradually reduced and at no time was it in excess of that amount except possibly during some of the periods when the restriction program was not operating rapidly enough to hold production within the limits of consumptive demand By the close of the year the stock had been cut down to 14 500 tons The difference of 10 000 tons in the stock inventory at the opening and closing of the year was part of the outgoing shipments hence the revenue producing output of the year includes the net stock and the oven production of 13 101 660 tons or a total of 13 1[illegible] 660 tons

Distribution

Of Production Showed Gains in Lower District and by Merchants

The Lower Connellsville district made further progress during the year toward a return to normal in its production Having been harder hit by the strike in 1922 its share of the regional tonnage in that year dropped to 30 1 per cent as compared with 58 8 in 1921 In the year just closed this district's proportion rose to 43 8 per cent while that of the Connellsville district fell to 56 2 as contrasted with 69 9 in 1922

The production in the two districts in net tons and by quarters in 1923 was as follows

Quar	Conn	Low Conn	Total
1st	1 [illegible]83 000	1 [illegible]04 490	[illegible]88 49[illegible]
2nd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3rd	[illegible]886 9[illegible]	1 4[illegible]	3 [illegible]
4th	1 41[illegible]	1 034 8[illegible]	4[illegible]
To	7 3[illegible] 300	[illegible]72[illegible] 040	1[illegible]

There was a gain of 8.5 in the percentage of the merchant production it having been 31 in 1922 and [illegible] in 1923 There was a corresponding change but in a different direction in the furnace production the 69 per cent in 1922 having declined to 60 5 per cent in 1923

The production of the two interests in short tons and by quarters during the year was as follows

Quar	Merch	Furnace	Total
1st	[illegible]13 86[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]88 480
2nd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]9 650
3rd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]46 [illegible]
4th	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
To	[illegible]185 840	[illegible]	13 104,340

Statistics of the Connellsville Coke Trade for 1923

Active Ovens and Production of Both Districts By Weeks

1923 Week Ending	Merchant Active Ovens	Merchant Pct. Tot	Merchant Prodctn Tons	Furnace Active Ovens	Furnace Pct Tot	Furnace Prodctn Tons	Total Active Ovens	Total Pct Tot	Total Prodctn Tons
January 6	7,532	56 3	51 580	[illegible]	5 8	[illegible]	18 9[illegible]	[illegible]2	217 8[illegible]
January 13	8 173	60 [illegible]	92 680	11 1[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	51 [illegible]	[illegible]
January 20	8 [illegible]83	6[illegible]	99 490	[illegible]	56 0	[illegible]	[illegible]	59 0	[illegible]
January 27	8 335	66 6	102 000	12 [illegible]	56 [illegible]	143 [illegible]	[illegible]	61 5	[illegible]
February 3	9 076	67 7	99 990	[illegible]87		141 110	[illegible] 463	61 1	[illegible]4 110
February 10	9 530	70 1	107,980	[illegible]	58 1	[illegible]	2 [illegible]	63 3	[illegible]9 780
February 17	9 500	70 [illegible]	108 560	[illegible]	59 6	[illegible]	[illegible]	63 [illegible]	[illegible]66 3[illegible]0
February 24	9 658	71 4	111,220	13 091	60 5	119 8[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	261 970
March 3	9 838	72 8	116 900	11 [illegible]	61 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	66 0	[illegible]
March 10	9,869	73 1	118,190	[illegible]	6[illegible] 2	[illegible]	[illegible]	66 4	[illegible]80 [illegible]20
March 17	10 174	75 3	121 [illegible]70	1[illegible] 427	6[illegible] 1	16[illegible] 710	2[illegible] 801	67 8	2[illegible] 180
March 24	10,471	77 [illegible]	1[illegible]4 [illegible]30	[illegible]	61 6	16[illegible]	[illegible]	6[illegible]	[illegible]90 210
March 31	10,585	78 4	125 470	[illegible]	61 8	1[illegible] 88[illegible]	[illegible]	70 0	2[illegible]7 3[illegible]0
April 7	10,900	80 7	128,870	14 097	6[illegible]	17[illegible] 340	[illegible]	71 1	[illegible] 210
April 14	10,935	80 9	128 850	14 36[illegible]	65 6	1[illegible] 510	2[illegible] 308	71 6	3[illegible] 520
April 21	10 751	79 5	123,810	14 268	66 1	181 060	25 019	71.3	[illegible]04 870
April 28	10 768	79 6	121 370	14 312	66 3	181 3[illegible]0	25 080	71 4	[illegible]2 720
May 5	10,682	78 9	121 870	14 10[illegible]	66 7	1[illegible]	[illegible]5 087	71 4	[illegible]
May 12	10,591	78.3	118 320	[illegible]	67 4	1[illegible]9 400	[illegible]	73 6	[illegible]
May 19	10,388	76.8	116,090	[illegible]	66 6	1[illegible]	2[illegible]	70 8	[illegible]8 130
May 26	10,450	77.2	112 320	14 10[illegible]	66 7	183 [illegible]50	24,[illegible]	73 9	[illegible]
June 2	10 282	76 0	109 980	14 110	66 9	1[illegible]	2[illegible]	70 1	29[illegible]
June 9	10 431	77 0	113 690	14 507	6[illegible] 2	1[illegible]	[illegible]	71 0	[illegible]
June 16	10 121	[illegible]7 0	116 950	14 [illegible]87	6[illegible]	18[illegible]	25 008	71 0	302 [illegible]
June 23	9 946	[illegible]4 6	116 520	14 381	68 [illegible]	1[illegible]	[illegible] 930	70 9	[illegible]
June 30	9 956	74 7	114 420	14 884	68 6	1[illegible]	24 840	70 7	[illegible]
July 7	9 482	70 8	100 550	14 887	68 6	1[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 400
July 14	9 403	70 5	106 240	14 [illegible]49	61 6	17[illegible]	23 9[illegible]	68 1	[illegible]
July 21	9 202	69 0	103,710	14 549	[illegible] 6	172 9[illegible]0	23 7[illegible]	67 6	[illegible]6 540
July 28	[illegible]	64 9	102 080	14 549	61 6	17[illegible]	[illegible]	65 0	[illegible]
August 4	8,237	61 8	97 5[illegible]0	14 [illegible]49	61 6	169 290	[illegible]	64 9	[illegible]
August 11	8,311	62 [illegible]	9[illegible] 610	14 549	61 6	168 7[illegible]	22 860	6[illegible] 0	266 430
August 18	7,[illegible]	[illegible]	102,850	1[illegible]	61 6	14[illegible]	22 533	64 1	251 400
August 25	7 636	[illegible]7 3	[illegible]7 190	14 [illegible]49	61 6	15[illegible]	22 18[illegible]	62 1	249 710
September 1	7,864	[illegible]9 0	98 660	12 19[illegible]	55 9	110 [illegible]0	20 060	54 2	239 210
September 8	8 1[illegible]	61 0	102 550	12,196	55 9	1[illegible]	20 331	57 8	2[illegible] 800
September 15	8,0[illegible]6	60 6	100 750	12 106	55 9	1[illegible]8 8[illegible]0	20 282	57 7	[illegible]39 580
September 22	[illegible]	[illegible]	97,570	11 0[illegible]7	50 7	1[illegible]8 4[illegible]0	19 024	54 1	23[illegible] 000
September 29	[illegible]	59 7	93 960	10 835	49 6	139 0[illegible]0	18 792	[illegible]3 4	232 [illegible]0
October 6	7 [illegible]	56 8	90,790	10 2[illegible]5	4[illegible]	129 7[illegible]0	1[illegible],8[illegible]9	[illegible]0 8	220 190
October 13	6 843	51.3	82,740	[illegible]	44 2	125 1[illegible]0	16 [illegible]98	46 [illegible]	207 840
October 20	[illegible] 586	49 4	79 730	9 591	4[illegible]	[illegible]	16 477	[illegible]	[illegible]01 [illegible]30
October 27	6 4[illegible]4	48 1	76 020	9 2[illegible]5	42 3	1[illegible]	15 639	44 [illegible]	1[illegible]4,[illegible]
November 3	[illegible]	41 4	64 640	[illegible]	42 3	11[illegible]2 [illegible]0	14 741	41 [illegible]	181 84[illegible]
November 10	[illegible]	29.8	62 920	[illegible] 225	4[illegible]	11[illegible]	[illegible]	41 3	181 920
November 17	5,413	40 6	65 660	8 817	40 5	1[illegible]	14 2[illegible]	40 [illegible]	178 76[illegible]
November 24	5 370	40 3	65 650	8 847	40 5	119 300	14 21[illegible]	40 4	184 [illegible]0
December 1	[illegible] 335	40 0	62,270	9 083	41 6	111 9[illegible]0	14,[illegible]18	41 0	1[illegible]3 173
December 8	5 718	42 9	70,220	8 948	41 0	110 8[illegible]0	[illegible]4,866	41 7	[illegible]81 020
December 15	5 789	43.4	[illegible]1,190	8 712	35 3	111 8[illegible]0	14 501	[illegible]	[illegible]83 060
December 22	6 021	45.2	72,690	8 713	35 3	122 73[illegible]	14,733	41 7	[illegible]95 420
December 29	6 231	46 7	63,220	8 752	36 0	102 310	14,983	42 0	165 530
Totals			5,185,840			[illegible]918 5[illegible]0			13 104,340
Aver per wk	8,566	63 0	99,726	12 478	58.6	15[illegible] 3[illegible]0	21 059	59 9	252 006
Aver 1922	[illegible]850	2[illegible] 3	31,861	[illegible] 835	31 0	[illegible]	9,673	27 8	108 970
Gains 1923	[illegible]716	42 7	65,867	5 643	2[illegible] 6	[illegible]	11 386	32 6	143 036

Merchant and Furnace Production of Both Districts by Months

1923	Merchant	Furnace	Total Tons	C'ville District	Lower District	Both Districts
January	429,045	617 585	1 046 630	60[illegible] 575	439 055	1 046 630
February	436 50[illegible]	611 920	1 048 425	[illegible]82 515	465 910	1 048 425
March	[illegible]48 310	744,125	1 292 [illegible]35	692 910	[illegible]99 [illegible]25	1 292 [illegible]35
April	[illegible]3 060	747,295	1 270 355	68[illegible] 385	582 970	1 270 [illegible]
May	521 610	820 935	1 342,545	[illegible]	[illegible]78 800	1 342 545
June	498 240	808 510	1 306 750	740 550	[illegible]66 200	1 306 750
July	445 120	751 540	1 196 660	690 280	[illegible]06 380	1 196 660
August	444 940	699 850	1 144 790	642 560	502 230	1 144 790
September	411 270	593 930	1 005,200	554 060	451 140	1 005 200
October	361 600	553,200	914 800	509,730	405 070	914 800
November	2[illegible]8 440	503 250	781 690	467 290	314 400	781 690
December	287 [illegible]00	466 360	754 060	438 700	315 360	754 060
Totals	5 185 840	7 918 500	13 104,340	[illegible]77 300	5 727 040	13 104,340
Average per Month	432 153	659 875	1 098 028	614 775	477 253	1 092 028

Comparative Production By Districts, 1922 and 1923, By Months

	Connellsville 1922	Connellsville 1923	Lower Connellsville 1922	Lower Connellsville 1923	Both Districts 1922	Both Districts 1923
January	224,573	607 575	152 430	439 055	377 003	1 046 630
February	230 414	582 515	167,123	465 910	397 537	1 048 425
March	332 025	6[illegible] 910	252 472	599 525	[illegible]84 497	1 292 [illegible]35
April	311 208	68[illegible] 385	66 225	582 970	377 433	1 270 355
May	[illegible]25 755	[illegible]	21 390	[illegible]78 800	247 145	1 342 545
June	212 719	740 550	33 585	[illegible]66 200	276 304	1 306 750
July	24[illegible] 292	690 280	40 180	[illegible]06 380	283 472	1 196 660
August	[illegible]08 [illegible]39	642 560	62 760	502 230	371 499	1 144 790
September	35[illegible] 260	554 060	95 980	451 140	451 240	1 005 200
October	436 220	509 730	192 113	405 070	628 333	914 800
November	511 [illegible]94	467 290	287 293	314 400	799 087	[illegible]81 690
December	53[illegible] 546	438 700	33[illegible] 404	315 360	8[illegible]2 950	[illegible]4 060
Totals	3 95[illegible]	7 377 300	[illegible]706 9[illegible]	[illegible]727 040	5 666 [illegible]00	13 1[illegible]4 340
Increase over 1922		3 417 755		4 020 09[illegible]		[illegible]437 840
Per Cent Gain		86 2%		23[illegible] 5%		[illegible]31 2%
Average per Month	329,962	614 775	142 246	477,253	472 108	1 092 028

Comparative Production By Interests, 1922 and 1923, By Months

	Merchant 1922	Merchant 1923	Furnace 1922	Furnace 1923	Total Tons 1922	Total Tons 1923
January	142 086	429,045	2[illegible]917	61[illegible]	377 003	1 046 630
February	1[illegible]1 477	4[illegible]6 50[illegible]	246 06[illegible]	[illegible]	39[illegible] 537	1 048 425
March	217 [illegible]11	[illegible]48 310	[illegible]67 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]84 497	[illegible]
April	91 1[illegible]	[illegible]3 060	[illegible]8[illegible] 289	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	62 070	521 610	18[illegible]	[illegible]	247 14[illegible]	[illegible]
June	[illegible]	498 240	[illegible]13 [illegible]71	8[illegible]	[illegible]76 304	1 306 [illegible]
July	[illegible]1 043	445 [illegible]20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
August	68 470	444 940	3[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
September	100 617	411 270	[illegible]	[illegible]	451,240	1 00[illegible]
October	19[illegible] 006	361 600	[illegible]	[illegible]3 200	[illegible]28 33[illegible]	[illegible]
November	284 375	2[illegible]8 440	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]99 08[illegible]	[illegible]81 [illegible]
December	33[illegible] 136	28[illegible] 700	549 814	[illegible]	8[illegible]2 950	[illegible]
Totals	1 760 830	5 185 840	3 90[illegible]	[illegible]18 [illegible]00	[illegible]	[illegible]
Increase over 1922		3 424 960		1 012 8[illegible]0		[illegible]
Per Cent Gain		194 4%		102 4%		[illegible]
Average per Month	146 723	432 153	[illegible]	6[illegible]	4[illegible] 108	1 092 028

Operating Problems

Confined Chiefly to Holding Production Within Bounds

The most troublesome operating problems came in the second half of the year and were also in a degree they confined to regulating production so that uncoupled cars would not crowd a congest on sidings or occasion the expense of stocking and picking up excess production These conditions were not always possible of being avoided on the whole the perplexities of the situation were overcome before the danger point was reached

Oven activity ranged between 14 [illegible]33 or 41 [illegible] per cent to which the [illegible] was reduced at the end of the year and [illegible],098 or [illegible] per cent in blast in the week of April 14 The weekly average of the year was 21 0[illegible] or [illegible] per cent as compared with 9 673 or [illegible] per cent in 1922

The merchant operators maintained a higher percentage of their ovens [illegible] during the early months than the furnace operators The maximum of the former was in week of April 14 with 10 935 or 80 9 per cent [illegible] [illegible] the furnace [illegible] high water mark of 14 [illegible] [illegible] per cent [illegible]

reached in the week of June 23 The low mark was recorded in the last half of December when 8[illegible] per cent was [illegible] [illegible] The weekly average of merchant ovens for the year was [illegible] or [illegible] per cent

The year began with [illegible] per cent of the region over active [illegible] There were additions [illegible] week [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] merchants [illegible] cutting down The [illegible] [illegible] tons [illegible] coming [illegible] There [illegible] for seven weeks there was no change in the furnace list On September 1 [illegible] furnaces were put out of blast The list remained stationary for three weeks at 12 196 ovens, to be followed by almost weekly reductions to 8 [illegible] 2 ovens at the close of December

The merchants kept their producing at around 10 300 and better through May and June Then followed a series of weekly curtailments until September [illegible] [illegible] weeks the number was held above 8 000 but reductions became necessary [illegible] each of the succeeding weeks until December when there were but 5 [illegible]5 ovens in blast at merchant plants Slight weekly increases thereafter brought the number up to [illegible] in the last week of the year

Average Price for the Year $5.90 Per Net Ton, Ovens

Was $1.25 Less Than in 1922 But It Has Been Higher in Only Three Years in the History of the Region; 166 Per Cent More Than the 10-Year Pre-War Average.

The Courier sets the average value of the coke shipped from the Connellsville and Lower Connellsville districts in the year 1923 at $5 90 While this is a drop of $1 25 from the average of 1922 it beats 1921 and while it is under that of 1920 it is over that of 1919 There have been in fact, only four years with higher averages, 1917, 1918 1920 and 1922

In the ten years before the war, 1904 to 1913 a period that was often taken during the war for various price comparisons The Courier figures made an average of $2 21 1 2 Thus the 1923 realization is just 166 per cent more than the ten year pre-war average

Without a proper perspective being taken an average of $5 90 might seem too high but the figure is obtained by careful putting together of all the transactions on a tonnage basis The year was one which opened with high prices and ended with low prices, there being a moderately continuous fall during the first nine months while there was moderately heavy production at the beginning of the year output rising to April, while there was sharply diminishing production from early in May to the beginning of November

Realized Price Above Quotations

Naturally enough the heavy tonnages were shipped when prices were near their highest while in the late months of the year when prices were altogether unsatisfactory the shipments were light The result was as is practically always is that the average price of the entire year's tonnage was well above the average of quotations week by week

In December 1922 the coke market became very stiff on account of a rush of coke buying by eastern dealers for domestic consumption Prices were bid for coke for domestic use that seemed altogether unreasonable to blast furnace men As high as $8 00 or even more in some cases could be obtained for coke in the east but furnaces refused to contract at such a figure while the coke operators were not disposed to charge their regular customers the highest price obtainable elsewhere Before the eastern buying started one or two furnaces had contracted for first quarter of 1923 at $7 00 Then there were many contracts at $7 25 as a compromise price with a little coke sold to furnaces at $7 50 The average of all the first quarter contracts was approximately $7 25

For the second quarter a couple of early birds got contracts at $6 75 but after that the operators stood closely together on a minimum of $7 00 and the bulk of the business was closed at that figure Three or four late comers paid $7 25 and up to $7 50 In fact one at $7 25 for second quarter carried also a third quarter tonnage at $7 50 The outlook at the time seemed to be that coke would be dearer for third quarter As a matter of fact the market was much lower and little if any of the $7 50 coke on that contract was required

While in the case of both first and second quarter the furnaces contracted quite generally when it came to third quarter there was much hesitancy on the part of furnaces and when they were quoted $6 00 most of them balked A few contracts were made for the quarter but in most cases coke was bought for shorter periods instead, and the average was well under $5 00 For fourth quarter the more common operation was to buy for short periods though a few contracts were put through $4.50 being the asking price with a little shading in most cases when the contracts were finally founded up

Heavy Spot Sales.

Throughout the year there were moderately heavy sales of furnace coke in the spot and prompt market. When coke was high priced and scarce furnaces having contracts had to buy occasionally while when it was cheap and plentiful not as many furnaces had regular contracts

The Courier average for the entire output of the region contains an allowance for the extra price obtained on foundry coke, but the total tonnage of foundry coke is a relatively small part of the entire coke output. The differential on foundry coke went below $1 00 only in June, July and August, being well above $1.00 the remainder of the year In the spot market the average differential, for the year was $1 20 as the spot market averaged $5 41 on furnace coke and $6 61 on foundry coke Contract foundry coke generally involved a larger differential as the contracting during the year was chiefly for the most renowned brands, commanding the top of the foundry coke market and The Courier's computations involve an allowance of $1.30 for the differential between the average of all furnace coke shipped and the average of all foundry coke, this being 10 cents above the differential shown by the spot market alone

Monthly and Yearly Averages.

Monthly averages of the spot market during 1923 were as follows

	Furnace	Foundry
January	$8 30	$9 25
February	7 30	8.5[illegible]
March	[illegible]25	8 60
April	6 25	7 86
May	5 25	6 50
June	5 00	5 85
July	4 60	5 60
August	4 65	5 5[illegible]
September	4 60	5 90
October	3 85	5 30
November	3 90	[illegible]5
December	4 [illegible]	5 [illegible]5
Year	$5 41	$6 61

The monthly averages of spot and prompt furnace and foundry coke during the past six years 1918 1923 both inclusive have been as follows

Spot and Prompt Furnace Coke.

	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Jan	$6 00	$5 84	$5 00	$5 10	$2 85	$8 30
Feb	6 00	4 [illegible]2	6 00	4 50	3 10	7 30
Mar	6 00	4 05	6 00	4 43	3 38	7 25
April	6 00	3 [illegible]1	1[illegible] 10	3 60	4 44	6 25
May	6 00	3 80	14 50	3 40	6 50	5 25
June	6 00	3 92	1[illegible] 60	3 12	7 50	5 00
July	6 00	4 06	18 00	[illegible]95	11 65	4 60
Aug	6 00	4 32	17 [illegible]8	2 9[illegible]	13 3[illegible]	4 65
Sept	6 00	4 42	16 8[illegible]	3 [illegible]6	11 50	4 60
Oct	6 00	4 60	14 3[illegible]	3 [illegible]5	[illegible]0	3 85
Nov	6 00	6 0[illegible]	8 [illegible]4	3 15	[illegible]	3 90
Dec	6 00	6 81	6 25	[illegible]90	7 75	4 80
Av	6 00	4 69	11 80	3 58	[illegible]40	5 41

Spot and Prompt Foundry Coke

	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Jan	$7 00	$6 85	$7 00	$6 75	$4 00	$9 25
Feb	[illegible]00	5 54	[illegible]00	6 15	4 15	8 50
Mar	[illegible]00	4 [illegible]5	[illegible]00	5 63	4 50	8 60
April	[illegible]00	4 68	13 10	5 15	5 21	7 80
May	[illegible]00	4 65	14 00	5 10	6 75	6 50
June	[illegible]00	4 75	15 00	4 67	7 85	5 85
July	[illegible]00	[illegible]08	19 00	4 20	11 70	5 60
Aug	[illegible]00	5 64	19 1[illegible]	4 20	15 00	5 55
Sep	7 00	6 16	18 25	4 34	13 25	5 90
Oct	7 00	6 [illegible]4	1[illegible] 25	4 40	11 50	5 30
Nov	[illegible]00	[illegible]05	10 60	4 1[illegible]	8 70	5 25
Dec	7 00	[illegible]28	7 [illegible]5	4 00	8 15	5 25
Av	[illegible]00	6 72	13 01	4 90	8 43	6 61

Oven Changes

Embraced Net Loss of One Plant and [illegible] Ovens During the Year

The net loss of one plant and 431 [illegible] [illegible] the reduction in the equipment of the region last year. This was six fewer plants than lost in 1923 but the number of discarded ovens was precisely the same Since 1909 when the number of ovens 39 158 was at its maximum there has been a reduction of [illegible] or 12 8 per cent, leaving [illegible] as the serviceable equipment of the region on January 1 1924

There are however 12 plants with a total of [illegible] ovens which have been in idle so long that they [illegible] be rated as available only in times of extraordinary demand Even then they would require extensive repairs to place them in a condition for coke making

At the beginning of 1924 there were 143 plants carried on the list They were distributed between the two districts and the two operating interests as follows

	Conn	Low Conn	Total
Furnace	41	15	[illegible]
Merchant	[illegible]	52	[illegible]
Totals	55	[illegible]	143

The abandonment of Brier Hill [illegible]

Continued on Page Two.

Output Was 13,114,340 Tons; Market Value $77,374,606

Continued from Page One.

coking operation and the transfer of Denbo from the merchant to the furnace list left the latter unchanged in number. The revival of Grace with 20 ovens and the discarding of Franklin with 10 ovens and Morgan, 16 ovens, limited the merchant and the regional loss to one plant. These changes left the plant distribution on December 31, 1923 as follows:

	Conn.	Low. Conn.	Total
Furnace	43	19	62
Merchant	21	59	80
Totals	64	78	142

On January 1, 1923 there were 35,042 ovens classed as available for or then in production. In addition to the restoration of 20 ovens at Grace 47 were added at Clarissa, 20 at Edna, 32 at Emery, seven at Russellton, six at Nellis and six at Kyle. In addition to the discarding of 26 ovens at Franklin and Morgan, 25 were cut off at Mt. Braddock, 50 at Hecla No. 3, four at Fort Hill and four at Puritan No. 4. These changes resulted in a net loss of 43 merchant and 388 furnace ovens, or a total loss of 431. This was distributed, 136 in the Connellsville and 295 in the Lower Connellsville district, leaving the oven equipment at the close of the year as follows:

	Merch.	Fur.	Total
Conn. District	3,257	14,936	18,193
Low Conn. Dist.	10,065	6,353	16,418
Totals	13,322	21,289	34,611

Included in the above are 10 plants with 3,272 ovens in the Lower Connellsville district which have been shipping raw coal so long that they have almost ceased to rate as oven operations. Deducting them from the total the number of immediately available ovens is only 31,339.

No Wage Change

The Frick Scale of August 23, 1922, Having Remained in Effect.

The war-time rates of wages prevailed throughout the year, the Frick scale of August 23, 1922 having remained in effect. This was maintained at all except a few individual operations, where readjustments downward for certain classes of work were made toward the close of the year when market conditions made such arrangements necessary as an alternative to closing down.

The rates under the existing Frick scale are as follows:

Pick Mining and Loading Room and Rib Coal, per 100 bu. $3.24
Pick Mining and Loading Heading Coal, per 100 bu. 3.58
Pick Mining and Loading Wet Heading Coal, per 100 bu. 3.82
Loading Shortwall Machine Coal, per 100 bu. 2.10
Drawing Coke (hand) per 100 bu. charged 2.16
Drivers, Rope Riders, Checkers, Track Layers, Plasters and Timbermen (Shafts and Stopes) per day of 8 hours 7.55
Drivers, Rope Riders, Checkers, Track Layers, Plasters and Timbermen (Drifts), per day of 8 hours 7.50
Assistant Tracklayers and Assistant Timbermen per day of 8 hours 6.75
Fire Bosses, per day 8.80
Mine Laborers, per day of 8 hours 6.25
Leveling, per oven (hand) ..... .31
Outside Day Laborers, per day of 9 hours 3.60

Few Deaths

Of Men Prominent in the Industry as Compared With Previous Years.

There were comparatively few deaths of men prominently connected with the coking and allied industries during 1923 as compared with earlier years.

A. C. Overholt of Scottdale, founder of the United States Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Company, died January 31, aged 65 years.

J. B. Yohe, superintendent of the Pittsburg & Lake Erie lines east of Pittsburg, died March 24, aged 43 years.

John Irwin, first Frick pensioner, died at Crossland April 20, aged 84 years.

C. R. Wilson, president of the International Fuel & Iron Company, Pittsburg, died July 27, aged 39 years.

Willis F. McCook, one of the founders of the H. C. Frick Coke Company and legal advisor of that and many other corporations, died August 5.

Paul J. Rainey, aged 16, son of the late W. J. Rainey, died aboard a steamship enroute from England to South Africa in September.

R. J. Humphries, identified with some of the early coking operations of the Connellsville region, died at Scottdale November 3, aged 69 years.

Miscellaneous

Items of More than Ordinary Interest Occurring During Year.

On January 18 the United Mine Workers held a convention at Brownsville at which the strike inaugurated April 1, 1922, was officially declared off.

J. H. McDermott, Morgantown, W. Va., was appointed receiver of the Southern Connellsville Coke Company in place of Richard Sherrick.

The fire in the Bitner mine of the H. C. Frick Coke Company was smothered by sealing off the fire section then introducing liquid carbon dioxide through bore holes drilled from the surface. The new method of fighting fires was entirely successful.

The Connellsville Coal & Coke Company, Connellsville, purchased the Ferguson and Hill Farm properties of the American Manganese Manufacturing Company, Dunbar, and began to clear the mines for purposes of operation.

P. W. Byrne, Connellsville; R. H. Jamison, Greensburg and George S. Eaton, Pittsburg, appointed receivers of the American Coke Corporation, with reported liabilities of $3,000,000 and assets of $2,151,000. The Hillman interests purchased the Orient plant at sheriff's sale.

The Federal Power Commission approved plans of the West Penn Power Company for completion of the Conemaugh river hydro-electric plant. Preliminary work now under way.

In June the Interstate Commerce Commission made a ruling forbidding the use of "assigned cars" for loading bituminous coal for railroad use. Ruling attacked by the railroads, H. C. Frick Coke Company and by-product coking interests and defended by coal producers. Effective date of order was postponed several times, last until April 1, 1924.

The Indian Creek Valley railroad and coal operators win fight for the extension of the Meyersdale rate on coal for eastern shipments.

The Coal Mining Institute of the Ninth Bituminous District organized through efforts of Mine Inspector S. S. Hall, W. G. Duncan and H. E. Mason and held first semi-annual meeting in Connellsville.

The event of most significance to the beehive coking industry was the filing with Pennsylvania Public Service Commission by the Rainey-Wood Company, operating a by-product plant at Swedeland, Pa., of a petition requesting the establishment of "coking-in-transit" rates on coal. If granted as requested the rate on 1.4 tons of coal from mines to Swedeland would be reduced to the present rate on one ton and the rate on coke from Swedeland to destination reduced so as to make the rate on the coal from mines to the consumer of the coke made from it competitive with the through rate on beehive coke between the same points.

ROCKWOOD SECTION AGAIN BEST KEPT ON B. & O. DIVISION

ROCKWOOD, Dec. 29.—For the fourth successive year the Rockwood sub-division of the Connellsville Division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, maintenance of way department has carried off the honor of being the best kept of any on the Connellsville Division. This same subdivision, of which B. F. Hanna is supervisor, won the contest in 1919, 1920 and 1922, no contest having been waged in 1921.

For this exceptional work the railroad company will present Mr. Hanna with a check for $100 as a reward for his faithfulness, as it has done during the previous years. However, as Mr. Hanna realizes that considerable of the credit of the condition of his subdivision is due to his efficient foremen, passes the reward on to them. Last year he called all his foremen to Rockwood and treated them to a splendid dinner and in addition presented each with a five-dollar bill. This year Mr. Hanna has taken a leave of absence and next week will go to Florida to spend the remainder of the winter. However, it is certain that his foremen will be remembered during his absence in some substantial way. John Collinson, assistant to Supervisor Michael Foley, at Meyersdale, who will have charge of the Rockwood sub-division while Mr. Hanna is in the south, has already entered upon his duties.

The Rockwood sub-division includes the main line of the Baltimore & Ohio from Confluence to Meyersdale, and the Confluence, Berlin and Salisbury branches.

It is interesting to note that Edward C. Parks won the honor on the Fairmont Division, and Charles O. Wolfersberger on the Philadelphia Division. Both were former Rockwood boys and received their early training in railroad maintenance work under Superintendent Hanna.

PENNSYLVANIA TO SPEND MILLIONS IN REGION IN 1924

PITTSBURG, Jan. 1.—Improvements which cost the Central Region of the Pennsylvania Railroad some $14,250,000 last year largely in the Pittsburg district will require $8,000,000 addition during the next year, it was announced yesterday by Elisha Lee, vice-persident in charge of the region.

Facilities are to be increased to a point where the large tonnage of freight moving east and west over the Allegheny Mountains will pass in solid trains through the Pittsburg gateway on schedule based on eliminating yarding and re-classification and with stops barely long enough for inspection and change of engines and crews.

Major projects which the Pennsylvania has under way outside of Pittsburg include a new freight line, Derry to Denoho, six miles, $1,500,000, to be completed in 1925.

Big Increase in Iron Ore Shipments

Shipments of Lake Superior ore on the lakes for the season just closed was 59,036,701 tons, an increase of 16,423,475 tons over 1922. The balance on Lake Erie docks on December 1 was 8,756,505 tons, or 142,808 tons less than a year ago.

With the all-rail movement the total shipments will exceed 60,000,000 tons, or about the same as in 1920. In 1916, 1917 and 1918 the average was over 64,000,000 tons per year. The production of pig iron it is estimated will reach 40,000,000 tons in 1923, or about 1,000,000 tons greater than in the years of heaviest ore movement.

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LIST OF COKE OVENS IN THE CONNELLSVILLE DISTRICT

With Their Owners, Address and Ovens in Blast Corrected to Saturday, December 29, 1923.

Ovens	In	Works	Name of Operators	Address
			MERCHANT OVENS.	
152	...	Peatty	Mt. Pleasant Coke Co.	Greensburg
30	...	Brush Run	Brush Run Coke Co.	Mt. Pleasant
150	150	Clare	Clare Coke Co.	Greensburg
87	70	Clarissa	Cornelia-Schenck Coke Co.	Connellsville
100	100	Elm Grove	W. J. Rainey, Inc.	Connellsville
56	...	Fort Hill	Cornelia Coal Co.	New York
101	...	Gilmore	Gilmore Coke Co.	Uniontown
20	18	Grace	Cornelia-Schenck Coke Co.	Connellsville
145	145	Humphries	Humphries Coal & Coke Co.	Greensburg
275	275	Mt. Braddock	W. J. Rainey, Inc.	New York
310	...	Mt. Pleasant	Mt. Pleasant Coke Co.	Greensburg
52	32	Myers	Pennsylvania Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
56	56	Nellie	Nellie Coal Co.	Connellsville
128	180	Oliver No. 1	Oliver & Snyder Steel Co.	Pittsburg
150	30	Oliver No. 2	Oliver & Snyder Steel Co.	Pittsburg
300	102	Oliver No. 3	Oliver & Snyder Steel Co.	Pittsburg
90	90	Paul	W. J. Rainey, Inc.	New York
52	32	Peerless	Mahoning Coal & Coke Co.	Connellsville
100	100	Revere	W. J. Rainey, Inc.	New York
30	...	Thomas	Westmoreland Coke Co.	Uniontown
33	...	West Penn	West Penn Coke Co.	Pittsburg
3,257	1,700		FURNACE OVENS.	
200	...	Adelaide	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
356	...	Alverton	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
397	...	Bagaley	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
300	...	Bitner	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
210	...	Brinkerton	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
200	200	Calumet	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
301	...	Central	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
400	300	Collier	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
400	300	Continental 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
526	200	Continental 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
300	...	Continental 3	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
120	100	Crossland	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
333	200	Davidson	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
200	...	Dorothy	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
272	205	Hecla No. 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
300	...	Hecla No. 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
400	200	Hecla No. 3	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
325	250	Hostetter	Hostetter-Connellsville Coke Co.	Pittsburg
242	150	Juniata	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
312	200	Kyle	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
439	300	Leisenring 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
592	510	Leisenring 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
502	426	Leisenring 3	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
204	100	Leith	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
127	...	Lemont No. 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
350	250	Lemont No. 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
300	200	Mammoth	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
300	250	Marguerite	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
125	...	Mutual	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
256	220	Oliphant	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
400	200	Phillips	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
443	250	Redstone	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
448	...	Snowdon	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
425	175	Southwest 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
150	...	Southwest 2	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
204	...	Southwest 3	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
601	450	Standard	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
464	100	Trotter	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
350	300	United	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
352	250	Whitney	Hostetter-Connellsville Coke Co.	Pittsburg
300	150	Wynn	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
500	350	Yorkrun	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
245	200	Youngstown	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
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So that Surplus Has Entirely Disappeared; Price Must Increase as Incentive to Firing Up Ovens; Heavier Production of Pig Iron Forecast.

Special to The Weekly Courier.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 2.—The Connellsville coke trade opens the new year looking upward. It has more than one reason for doing so. One reason is that of late it has been like a man flat on his back, who cannot look any other way. As to prices, they have gotten so low that they cannot go any lower except by wage reductions and there is no substantial tendency to reduce wages. Some coal operators in the outlying or adjacent districts have made some moves in the direction of wage reductions but the disposition has not invaded the Connellsville coke making region proper, where it is felt that for various good reasons wages should be maintained unless or until there is a general tendency for wages in the industries of the country to be revised.

Indeed, as to prices there is one definite reason apart from all others why there should be an upward reaction, and that is that in a period of declining production such as has been experienced in recent months the individual operator has a disposition to make special price concessions in order to keep ovens in operation. A lower price will be made for this purpose than would be made if the ovens were already closed and the question would be of resuming operations. This is a well recognized principle in the Connellsville coke trade.

Often it is said in market circles as to spot or prompt prices for furnace coke that an operator might name such a price with the object of keeping ovens in blast, but would not go below such and such a price if it were a matter of putting in additonal ovens in order to supply the coke. The difference is never set at less than 25 cents a ton and it may be estimated that usually the difference runs higher than that. There having been a thorough liquidation in prices and production, the next development is likely to be what will have to be paid for coke to bring additional ovens into operation.

As to coke production, a survey of Connellsville coke production and of the situation in iron and steel indicates that the coke trade is already on its back as to production and can only look upwards. The production of coke has been thoroughly adjusted downwards to harmonize with decreased operations at the blast furnaces. There has lately been no surplus production of coke. If occasionally in recent weeks there has appeared some "distress" coke in the spot market the quantity has been too small to be of any consequence as to the general situation. The demand in the spot market has been so light that a few carloads would appear prominent, but such little lots mean nothing from the viewpoint of the tens of thousands of tons that are each week produced and consumed.

Throughout the iron and steel industry the opinion at the opening of the new year is that the turn has been rounded in the matter of iron and steel demand and production. All the predictions are for tonnage activity. Some forecasters have undertaken to say that 1924 will be as big a year as 1923, or even a bigger year. Others, indisposed to look so far ahead, have predicted heavy production in the first half of 1924. Others, who by comparison seem very conservative, assert confidently that everything is set for much activity during three months at least.

Each one of these predictions means much greater iron and steel producing activity in the near future than there has been in the past few weeks. Taking the rate at which pig iron has been produced lately, to make 1924 equal to 1923 in pig iron tonnage there must be an increase of over 15 per cent. To make a rate equal to that in the early weeks of 1923 there must be an increase of more than 19 per cent, and to make a rate attained last May, the high month of 1923 in pig iron production, there must be an increase of almost exactly one-third.

Any increase in pig iron production must be felt in increased demand for Connellsville coke, and not in the same ratio but in greater ratio, for when pig iron production goes down the steel interests having by-product ovens keep those ovens going since it is very harmful to let them grow cold. It takes many weeks to warm them again and even at that some injury is done. Increased coke requirements will have to be supplied largely by the Connellsville region. To put it in figures, an increase of 10 per cent in the total production of pig iron in the country may mean an increase of 20 per cent or more in the demand for Connellsville coke.

The coke market of the past week has been decidedly uneventful. The demand for spot coke has been very light, as was to be expected since even before the holidays, when usually an extra demand develops, there was very little buying. Having gotten over the holiday period the furnaces naturally would not be buying spot coke at this time, and the market remains quotable as formerly.

There has been demand for coke for delivery over limited periods, say two or three weeks or the month of January, since a few consumers refrained from contracting for the quarter when the movement was on. In the early part of the contracting movement, when first quarter contracts were held at $4.25 to $4.40, with a possibility that $4.50 was paid in one instance, the average consumer thought the price was too high. Later, when lower priced coke was available, down to $4.00, it looked to some as if coke was so easily obtainable that it was not worth while to contract ahead, and thus there have been left some buyers for short periods.

The next important developments in the coke market will come as additional furnaces seek to get into operation. There are no precise predictions as to this, but the general position of the iron and steel market seems to indicate that some idle furnaces will blow in at no very distant date. The market is quotable the same as a week ago, as follows:

Spot furnace	$3.75@$4.00
Contract furnace	$4.00
Spot foundry	$5.00@$5.50
Contract foundry	$5.25@$6.50

The Pittsburg district coal market has been in particularly poor shape in the past week, with a further curtailment in production forced. Buying by the industries has been particularly light, presumably on account of the holiday season, while domestic demand has been extremely poor on account of continued unseasonably mild weather. Early supplies laid in by householders have lasted much longer than they usually would. This week's much colder weather may stimulate demand upon the mines, but at the moment the retail dealers are pretty well loaded and it may take a while for them to dispose of the coal they already have.

The pig iron market has been rather uneventful, but such developments as have occurred have been favorable to producers. No particular activity would be expected just at this time, the holidays and annual inventory having an influence. Foundry iron has continued absolutely firm in price, with $22, Valley, rigidly maintained as to fair sized lots, while 50 cents more is obtained easily by several producers on single carloads.

In Bessemer iron there has been the interesting development of an investor buying 5,000 tons, at the full asking price of $23, Valley, a price which in some quarters was thought not to be very rigidly maintained, but is now regarded as thoroughly recognized by the investment purchase mentioned. In basic iron, quotable lately at an asking price of $21, Valley, it is reported that a large producer sold 10,000 tons at the old price, $1 less than now asked, to give it a backlog and that further sales will not be made in that quarter at any concession. The market remains quotable the same as a week ago, as follows:

Bessemer	$23.00
Basic	$21.00
Foundry	$22.00@$22.50

These prices are f. o. b. Valley furnaces, freight to Pittsburg being $1.76.

Monthly averages of pig iron prices at Valley furnaces in the past year have been as follows:

	Bess.	Basic	Fdry.
January	$27.50	$25.00	$27.00
February	27.75	25.87	27.21
March	29.04	29.44	30.00
April	31.00	31.00	31.00
May	30.23	29.33	30.69
June	28.75	26.25	28.04
July	26.82	25.12	25.70
August	26.50	25.00	25.50
September	26.50	24.92	24.90
October	23.33	24.00	23.70
November	23.82	21.20	21.80
December	23.00	20.96	21.90
Year 1923	27.26	25.71	25.60
Year 1922	25.68	23.88	25.04

State Compensation Fund Short $49,384; All Is Recoverable

HARRISBURG, Dec. 29.—Auditor General Lewis today announced that a special audit of the State's Workmen's Insurance Fund shows there is recoverable the sum of $33,545.89 from policy-holders, $6,204.06 from overpayments by the fund on insurance premiums and $9,204.06 due to overassessments by rating bureaus, a total of $49,384.38.

Some of the companies have already made payments to the State and the sum collected more than compensates for the cost of the audit. The suggestion is made by the auditor general that the fund itself examines the accounts of the policy-holders, there being 23,000. The auditors went over the accounts of more than 100 and found the $33,545.89 total said to be recoverable from 17 companies.

The audit covers the period from January 1, 1916, when the compensation law became effective, to December 31, 1922.

Operators Try To Force Strike, Editor Declares

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31. — Non-union coal operators are trying to force the bituminous coal strike on April 1, next, because of the "millions of unholy profits" a strike would mean to them. William Searles, editor of the United Mine Workers Journal, declared today in a statement.

Big Verdict for Breach of Contract.

A verdict for $82,801.03 in favor of the O'Gara Coal Company was returned in the district court of Douglas county, Nebraska, last Staurday, against the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad. The verdict, based upon a contract entered into September 2, 1920, is for one-half of the amount for which the coal company sued, $165,603.06.

CHRISTMAS WEEK CUT PRODUCTION TO 165,530 TONS

Loss Was 29,890 Tons, or 15 Per Cent; More Than Double That Year Ago.

WAS NOT AT ALL UNUSUAL

But Reflected Changed Trade Conditions at this Time; Curtailment Enables Region to Begin 1924 Free of Surplus; Outlook Appears Good.

During Christmas week the production of coke dropped from 195,420 to 165,530, a decrease of 29,890 tons, or 15 per cent. A year previous, when the pre-holiday production was 204,530 tons, the loss incident thereto was only 12,120 tons, or but six per cent. That the loss last week was more than double in both tonnage and percentage indicates very definitely the fact that there was little or no urgency to keep up the average last week, as was sought to be done during the corresponding week of 1922.

As Christmas slumps have been measured in earlier years that of last week is by no means unusual. Its noteworthy feature was that it was the result of a very general disposition among operators to allow the lay-off to serve as a temporary check on production, while at the same time giving every employe an opportunity to observe the holiday. There was no particular necessity to slow down production, coke movement having been fairly well balanced against consumptive requirements. It was felt, however, that there was no occasion, as a year ago, to apply high-pressure methods as a means of minimizing the effect of a holiday as much as possible.

Moreover, it was believed that a rather sharp curtailment just before the advent of the New Year would not be without some benefit. It would prevent the possibility of any surplus stock being carried on yards or in cars, which always has a bearish influence on the spot market. Beginning a new year with a scarcity rather than an accumulation of coke has more than a sentimental effect. It stimulates bidding among consumers and that more than any other one thing at this time is the form of stimulant the trade needs, from the producers' point of view.

A few individual merchant operators having confidence, as well as having secured some new business, utilized last week in enlarging their production facilities, 248 ovens having been lighted up in readiness for full running this week. The furnace plants made no change in their lists. Their running time, like that of the merchant, was cut to five and at many plants to four days.

The long drag the region has sustained while demand was declining and prices tending slowly toward the bottom levels, is believed to have run its course. The outlook for 1924 is on the whole regarded as encouraging. At least it is giving a bit more courage to active operators who long ago reached the very definite conclusion that any further decline in prices would necessitate a complete suspension of activity. To those who have had plants idle for some time the present situation begets the hope that sooner or later they can resume their functions, but it will require inducement in the tangible form of business at a fair price before they will place their ovens in blast.

The estimated production of coke during the week ended Saturday, December 29, was 165,530 tons, divided between the two districts as follows: Connellsville, 97,340, a decrease of 16,970 tons; Lower Connellsville, 68,190, a decrease of 12,920 tons, or a total decrease of 29,890 tons, as compared with a total increase of 12,360 tons during the preceding week.

By interests the production was: Furnace, 102,310, a loss of 20,420 tons; merchant, 63,220, a loss of 9,470 tons, as compared with gains of 10,860 and 1,500 tons respectively during the week ended December 22.

The gain of 248 in the number of active ovens was as follows: In, Oliver Nos. 1, 2 and 3, 228; Washing Nos. 1 and 2, 29; out, 11 at Adah.

Week	Merch.	Furn.	Total.	Total 1920
Jan. 1..	5,135	111,313	127,488	118,868
Jan. 8..	29,300	146,050	175,350	240,396
Jan. 15..	38,520	141,660	179,180	241,490
Jan. 22..	28,980	141,980	170,060	239,605
Jan. 29..	29,230	139,400	168,630	241,535
Feb. 5..	19,900	137,180	157,080	238,944
Feb. 12..	19,080	127,060	146,140	243,068
Feb. 19..	21,410	113,910	135,320	236,167
Feb. 26..	22,780	97,040	120,820	248,035
Mar. 5..	25,640	90,790	116,330	238,289
Mar. 12..	25,490	83,310	108,800	244,470
Mar. 19..	25,720	42,780	68,500	249,240
Mar. 26..	25,470	29,450	54,020	264,562
Apl. 2..	24,410	25,665	50,075	248,005
Apl. 9..	10,980	23,785	34,765	251,927
Apl. 16..	23,960	23,260	47,220	122,520
Apl. 23..	25,140	26,440	51,580	153,815
Apl. 30..	22,660	25,050	48,710	176,775
May 7..	23,740	26,780	50,520	170,100
May 14..	23,270	20,020	43,290	170,100
May 21..	26,780	18,000	42,680	178,250
May 28..	23,480	14,500	37,980	185,728
June 4..	23,260	12,100	35,360	189,580
June 11..	21,490	11,600	33,090	185,230
June 18..	18,520	11,500	29,520	178,770
June 25..	16,280	11,860	28,180	185,610
July 2..	13,610	10,430	24,040	178,290
July 9..	8,900	9,500	18,400	162,390
July 16..	13,580	7,900	21,480	171,785
July 23..	13,620	7,900	21,520	182,145
July 30..	15,700	7,900	23,600	172,870
Aug. 6..	19,760	12,220	32,000	194,140
Aug. 13..	23,120	12,640	35,760	219,440
Aug. 20..	24,250	12,300	36,550	219,060
Aug. 27..	21,160	12,700	33,850	211,100
Sept. 3..	25,240	14,120	39,360	196,590
Sept. 10..	26,170	14,100	40,270	217,680
Sept. 17..	26,870	14,400	41,270	200,930
Sept. 24..	28,360	14,400	43,760	202,840
Oct. 1..	37,800	14,400	52,200	190,180
Oct. 8..	38,800	14,300	53,200	212,160
Oct. 15..	40,640	16,000	56,640	218,255
Oct. 22..	44,610	17,900	62,510	208,640
Oct. 29..	43,680	21,520	65,200	224,205
Nov. 5..	38,400	29,000	67,400	201,050
Nov. 12..	34,960	27,670	62,630	201,810
Nov. 19..	33,840	35,240	68,680	200,360
Nov. 26..	31,780	42,840	74,620	212,240
Dec. 3..	35,070	48,000	83,070	217,900
Dec. 10..	32,130	56,780	88,910	208,420
Dec. 17..	35,050	62,780	97,830	198,610
Dec. 24..	32,040	56,890	89,530	164,770
Dec. 29..	63,220	102,310	165,530	102,510

1923	13,104,840
1922	5,666,600
Gain over 1922	7,437,840

TEN MILLIONS PAID IN TAXES ON ESTATE OF LATE H. C. FRICK

Establishes a Record Since the Enactment of the New Tax Laws.

BIG SHRINKAGE IN VALUE

PITTSBURG, Dec. 29.—A record has been established for the payment of taxes in the estate of the late Henry Clay Frick, which has not been equated in the United States since the enactment of the new tax laws.

Nearly $10,000,000 already has been paid to the federal government and the various states in which his property was located. The value of the estate of Mr. Frick had been placed at various amounts up to $150,000,000, but according to the inventories which which have been filed in the office of Register of Wills William Conner, the value of his real estate holdings, stocks, bonds, mortgages, art collection and the income derived from dividends and interest payments will not be in excess of $80,000,000.

While there was a shrinkage in the value of the estate owing to the depreciation in the value of stocks and bonds after his death, some of this loss was made up when the stock market grew firmer. There was also a gain made by the estate through the sale of real estate, which was sold in excess of the valuation placed on it in the inventory filed by the executors in Orphans' Court.

The largest single gain was made in the sale of the Union Arcade Building, which was inventoried at $3,500,000, but which was sold for $5,000,000. Stocks and bonds were sold and distributed among the beneficiaries at valuations higher than those placed on them in the inventory.

The last account filed in Orphans' Court shows that there still remains in the hands of the executors for distribution $34,095,824.11. During the past year, according to the account, $16,685,000 was paid out to the beneficiaries with still additional amounts to be paid before the charitable and educational institutions will figure in the distribution.

While the amount which will be distributed to institutions is not ascertainable at present owing to the fact that some of the preferred beneficiaries still remain to be paid, and taxes have to be adjusted, it is believed hospitals, colleges and other institutions will receive about 40 per cent of the amount which it was at first believed they would receive.

At the time of the death of Mr. Frick it was estimated that the residuary estate would be worth $50,000,000. The 100 shares distributed among the different hospitals and educational institutions and certain persons were supposed to have a value of $500,000 each. The cost of administering the estate has been high. Up until the filing of the last account in court, Helen Clay Frick, the daughter, had not been paid any portion of the $15,000,000 which was bequeathed to her by her father. She was paid $600,000 in interest as a result of the principal not being paid. Other beneficiaries were withheld while money was being realized through the sale of property and securities.

During the past year however, according to the account, Adelaide H. C. Frick, the widow, was paid $5,000,000 in cash and securities; his daughter, Helen Clay Frick, $4,400,000; his son, Childs Frick, $2,000,000. In addition to the $15,000,000 bequest, the daughter participates in the residuary estate.

The amounts paid for taxes to the federal government and to the different states follow:

Federal government	$6,336,898.08
Pennsylvania	1,978,949.71
West Virginia	320,025.00
New Jersey	3,919.25
Utah	64.27
Michigan	9,368.58
Indiana	117,023.44
Ohio	29,433.77
Minnesota	980.41
Oklahoma	10,000.00
Illinois	20,148.88
Quebec, Canada	120.00
Massachusetts	88,300.50
South Dakota	1.00
Kansas	352,887.04
Maine	2,855.87
Kentucky	9,743.79
New York	131,000.00

In addition to this the cities of Pittsburg and Allegheny were paid $322,553.42 taxes on real estate, which was held here, which remained undisposed up until the filing of the account.

AUGUST SANDUSKY, FRICK PENSIONER, DIES AT HOME HERE

August Sandusky, 59 years old, Frick pensioner, died December 21 at 1:15 o'clock at his home in Connell avenue, after an illness of several months, during three of which he had been bedfast. For many years Mr. Sandusky was employed as a miner at Davidson. He was pensioned six years ago, following an injury in the mine. He had since been employed at the Soisson brick works and other places at light work.

Mr. Sandusky is survived by his wife, Mrs. Henrietta Cominsky Sandusky, and the following children: Mrs. George Miller, Leisenring No. 1; Mrs. Robert Rosendale, Grindstone, and Elizabeth, Gusta, Henrietta, William, Albert and Paul at home. Albert is an employe of The Courier. There are also three sisters, Mrs. Gus Rosendale and Mrs. Michael Cominsky, Connellsville; Mrs. Augusta Tikey, Trotter, and a brother, Carl Sandusky, Cleveland.

Two New Trains.

Two de luxe Pittsburg-New York trains will be put into service by the Pennsylvania Railroad effective January 14. The trains will consist of solid Pullmans, and an extra fare will be charged.

Statistical Summary.

PRODUCTION	WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 29, 1923.				WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 22, 1923.			
DISTRICT	Ovens	In	Out	Tons	Ovens	In	Out	Tons
Connellsville	18,193	8,716	9,477	97,340	18,243	8,468	9,775	114,310
Lower Connellsville	16,418	6,267	10,151	68,190	16,888	6,265	10,623	81,110
Totals	34,611	14,983	19,628	165,530	35,131	14,733	20,398	195,420
FURNACE OVENS								
Connellsville	14,936	7,016	7,920	80,970	14,986	6,976	8,010	97,890
Lower Connellsville	6,352	1,736	4,616	21,340	6,822	1,736	5,086	24,840
Totals	21,288	8,752	12,536	102,310	21,808	8,712	13,096	122,730
MERCHANT OVENS								
Connellsville	3,257	1,700	1,557	16,370	3,257	1,492	1,765	16,420
Lower Connellsville	10,066	4,531	5,535	46,850	10,066	4,529	5,537	56,270
Totals	13,323	6,231	7,092	63,220	13,323	6,021	7,302	72,690

BROADER BUYING AND HEAVIER PRODUCTION OF STEEL PREDICTED

Expected January Will Maintain December Rate of Output; Larger Orders by March or April.

Special to The Weekly Courier.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—The American Metal Market and Daily Iron & Steel Report will review the steel and iron trade tomorrow as follows:

Production of steel ingots has averaged about 37,000,000 tons a year in the past two months, the average being but little affected by decreased operations of last week. If trade predictions, confidently made, are borne out there should be production at a rate of 40,000,000 tons or more in January. There are further predictions that steel buying will broaden, leading to large orders for forward delivery by March or April.

By all the usual tests, 1924 should be expected to be a very good year in steel, for 1923 was, when it had production more than a third above the average in the four preceding years, and predictions are that 1924 will be as good. Yet there are doubters, chiefly, it seems, on the ground that it is "too good to be true."

There is room for both shades of opinion on account of there being now a condition without precedent, of steel prices being firm, and commanding the confidence of buyers, eight months after a very substantial advance ceased. It is unprecedented in steel annals for there to be no outlook either that prices will advance or that they will decline. This condition may be taken, according to temperament, as basis for expecting business to be very good in 1924 or for expecting that something will go wrong.

Allowing for the influence of the holidays in slowing down action it may be said that the buying tendency in steel products has been increasing for at least a month, and that there is definite evidence of consumption of steel continuing high rate. There is no indication that buyers of steel are overloaded. They have stocks, but they had some stocks at the beginning of 1923, and there is no proof that consumption in 1923 was materially below the remarkably heavy consumption. If consumption continues production should also continue, which means an increase over the rate of production of the past two months.

50 PER CENT DIVIDEND

Stockholders of L. & W. Coal Company Get First Since Mine Strike.

WILKES-BARRE, Dec. 27.—The Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Company today announced an 50 per cent dividend to all stockholders. The company is not entirely separated from the Central Railroad of New Jersey. C. F. Huber was appointed to the full office of president.

This is the first dividend the company has paid since the mine suspension in 1921, Huber said

New Ovens About Completed.

The new battery of by-product ovens at the Lansingville plant of the Republic Iron & Steel Company is about completed.

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LIST OF COKE OVENS IN THE LOWER CONNELLSVILLE DISTRICT

With Their Owners, Address and Ovens in Blast Corrected to Saturday, December 29, 1923.

Ovens	In	Works	Name of Operators.	Address
			MERCHANT OVENS.	
40	20	Adah	Westmld-Fayette Coke Co.	Greensburg
293	293	Allison No. 1	W. J. Rainey, Inc.	New York
200	200	Allison No. 2	W. J. Rainey, Inc.	New York
142	...	American 1	American Coke Corporation	Pittsburg
200	...	American 2	American Coke Corporation	Pittsburg
50	...	Brownsville	Brownsville Coke Co.	Pittsburg
205	100	Century	Century Coke Co.	Brownsville
40	...	Champion	Champion C'Ville Coke Co.	Uniontown
257	...	Champion	Champion Gas Coal Co.	Pittsburg
118	114	Crystal	Herla Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
302	240	Donald 1 & 2	Consolidated Coke Co.	Pittsburg
160	...	Donald No. 3	Consolidated Coke Co.	Pittsburg
120	...	Edna	Waltersburg Coke Co.	Uniontown
132	132	Eleanor	Stern Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
32	...	Emery	South Fayette Coke Co.	Uniontown
54	...	Foster	Old Connellsville Coke Co.	Smithfield
120	...	Freedom	Republic Coal & Coke Co.	Connellsville
119	...	Garwood	Aetna-C'Ville Coke Co.	Connellsville
58	...	Genuine	Genuine C'ville Coke Co.	Uniontown
200	150	Griffin No. 1	Herla Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
196	196	Griffin No. 2	Herla Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
210	150	Herbert	C'ville Central Coke Co.	Pittsburg
45	...	Hillside	Westmoreland Gas Coal Co.	Pittsburg
52	...	Hill Top	E. Connellsville Coke Co.	Connellsville
38	38	Hope	Hope Coke Co.	Uniontown
195	50	Hustead	Hustead-Semans C. & C. Co.	Uniontown
200	198	Isabella	Herla Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
24	...	Junior	Junior Coal & Coke Co.	Uniontown
140	...	Katherine	Union Connellsville Coke Co	Uniontown
200	147	Labelle	American Conn. Fuel Co.	Labelle
200	90	Lafayette	Atlas Coke Co.	Helen
30	...	Leon	Franklin Coke Co.	Mt. Pleasant
400	200	Lincoln	Lincoln Coal & Coke Co.	Scottdale
10	...	Little Gem	The Bixler Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
250	...	Low Plus	C'ville Central Coke Co.	Pittsburg
34	...	Luzerne	Luzerne Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
81	...	Marion	Southern C'ville Coke Co.	Connellsville
500	...	Mt. Hope	Snowden Coke Co.	Uniontown
100	...	Old Home	W. J. Parshall	Uniontown
202	118	Puritan 1 & 2	Puritan Coke Co.	Uniontown
72	...	Puritan No. 4	Puritan Coke Co.	Uniontown
80	...	Puritan No. 5	Puritan Coke Co.	Uniontown
194	...	Puritan No. 6	Puritan Coke Co.	Uniontown
101	101	Poland	Poland Coal Co.	Pittsburg
120	...	Rich Hill	Rich Hill Coal & Coke Co.	Osterop
275	...	Royal	W. J. Rainey, Inc.	New York
52	...	Russell	Russell Coal & Coke Co.	Smithfield
30	...	Sackett	H. R. Sackett Coal & C. Co.	Smithfield
278	200	Scottdale	Bourne-Fuller Coke Co.	Uniontown
260	110	Shamrock	Fayette Coke Co.	Uniontown
310	275	Sterling	Consolidated Coke Co.	Pittsburg
400	400	Thompson 2	Thompson C'ville Coke Co.	Pittsburg
320	316	Tower [illegible]	Eastern Coke Co.	Pittsburg
394	...	[illegible]	Tower Hill C'ville Coke Co.	Uniontown
12	...	[illegible]	Byrne Coal & Coke Co.	Scottdale
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] ation 1	Washington Coal & Coke Co	Dawson
[illegible]	[illegible]	Washington 2	Washington Coal & Coke Co	Dawson
[illegible]	...	Winmore	Wineland-Gilmore C. & C.	Uniontown
38	27	Yukon	Wheel Coke Co.	Uniontown
10,066	4,531		FURNACE OVENS	
400	400	Alice	Pittsburg Steel Co.	Alicia, Fay. Co.
100	..	Bridgeport	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
426	250	Buffington	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
500	320	Colonial No. 1	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
156	126	Colonial No. 3	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
350	190	Colonial No. 4	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
236	...	Dunbo	Reliance Coke & Furnace Co.	Pittsburg
270	200	Dearth	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
500	...	Edenborn	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
400	250	Footedale	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
202	...	Geneva	McKeefrey Coal Co.	Leetonia, Ohio
462	...	Lambert	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
518	...	Leckrone	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
244	...	Martin	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	Youngstown, Ohio
30	...	Newcomer	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
480	...	Orient	American Coke Corporation	Uniontown
400	...	Republic	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	Uniontown
350	...	Ronco	H. C. Frick Coke Co.	Pittsburg
400	...	Thompson 1	Redstone Coal & Coke Co.	Pittsburg
6,352	1,736			

WILLARD SENDS GREETINGS TO B. & O. FORCE

President Daniel Willard has addressed the following New Year greeting to the employes of the Baltimore & Ohio System:

"A year ago I said in a message addressed to all Baltimore & Ohio officers and employes:

I earnestly request the coöperation of all in the service, from the lowest in rank to the highest, in an effort to make the New Year a prosperous one for the Baltimore & Ohio Company.

"The response to my request has been most gratifying, and I wish all to know that I deeply appreciate their sincere and helpful coöperation towards making the year 1923 a prosperous one for our company.

"Encouraged by the results obtained in 1923, I venture once more to request the continued coöperation of all my associates in the Baltimore & Ohio service."

W. W. PARSHALL G. S. HARAH JAMES R. CRAY

PURITAN COKE COMPANY

High Grade Low Sulphur Connellsville Furnace and Foundry Coke and By-Product Coal

Capacity—1,000 Tons Coke and 800 Tons Coal Daily

All Railroad Connections. UNIONTOWN, PA.

PRODUCERS COKE COMPANY

—Selling Agents—

Standard Connellsville Low Phosphorus

Furnace and Foundry Coke

Also Smelter and Heating Coke and By-Product Coal.

SHIPMENTS VIA ANY RAILROAD

OFFICES: 808 Fayette Title & Trust Building, UNIONTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA.

Monthly Capacity 100,000 Tons

The Weekly Courier.

THE COURIER CO., Publishers.

HENRY P. SNYDER,
Founder and Editor, 1879-1916.

MRS. K. M. SNYDER,
President, 1916-1922.

THE COURIER CO.,
Publishers.

JAMES J. DRISCOLL,
President and General Manager.

GEO. M. HOSACK,
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MISS R. A. DONEGAN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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Managing Editor.

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THURSDAY MORNING, JAN. 3, 1924.

CHRISTMAS ALL TOO SHORT.

If there is any holiday that should be prolonged beyond the period now prescribed for it, that holiday is Christmas.

Twenty-four hours are all too short as the time to be devoted to a celebration of the most generally observed of all holidays, provided the observance be of the kind suited to the occasion. All but a few confirmed grouches being willing to yield themselves to the influences of the day and season, a single day is not enough in which to find time for spreading the good cheer of Christmastide among as many persons as it is the desire of most observers to do.

Spending Christmas day proper in the bosom of one's immediate family is the form of observance appealing to most people, but this leaves undischarged many duties incident to the season. There ought, therefore, be more than one day taken in order that the gladness may be more generally diffused, our obligations may be more fully discharged and the happy privileges of the season more completely enjoyed. It ought to be with no selfish desire that we devote most of the day to the home which is the magnet drawing the family together again. In many families Christmas is the one day of all the year when it is possible for a homecoming to take place, hence the importance of making the celebration largely a home affair. We ought not, however, be circumscribed by the limits of a single day in dispensing the good cheer which is one of the chief charms of Christmas.

The rush and hurry of modern times make such exactions of us that we are deprived of the opportunities to get out of Christmas all that we should as well as to make the most of the glad season for others. A generation or so ago, when people were more given than now "to live by the way" on their journey through life, several days were not counted as lost if they were devoted to a prolongation of the celebration of Christmas. There were visits to neighbors and friends, community gatherings of various kinds were held, all with the object in view of making the celebration of Christmas an occasion for everybody sharing in its joys.

Having unhappily lost the habit of our forbears who enriched their lives by taking some leisure, and feeling ourselves impelled by the necessity of doing everything under high pressure, we have even applied the same method to observing Christmas, with the result that we are missing much of the benefit a more leisurely or more prolonged observance would have for us, our friends and neighbors. We also too soon forget the lessons of the season and too readily cease to allow its spirit to possess or influence us.

We would be much better citizens and neighbors if we would overcome our habits and inclinations to be selfish in the expenditure of our time as well as our money at Christmas or other seasons of the year.

A HAPPY CHRISTMAS.

In almost every sense Christmas of 1923 was a very happy one for the people in the section of which Connellsville is the trading center. Despite the unseasonable weather preceding the day the buying at the local stores was in large volume. Because of the care and foresight in providing stocks in ample quantity and large variety, and through liberal use of advertising space in The Courier, the largest possible number of buyers were reached and interestingly informed in all matters relating to Christmas shopping.

Absent members of families came back and for the day at least reunited the broken ties in many homes, thereby contributing much to making the joy of the day complete and satisfying. There was an entire absence of incidents which might otherwise have detracted from the enjoyment of the day or caused deep sorrow in homes. The weather was not wholly ideal but it was better than might have been expected.

Nobody suffered any inconvenience from the new order of the Postoffice Department giving the postal em[illegible] holiday beginning at noon [illegible] ful and efficient handling of the [illegible] matter had entitled them to the [illegible] ege of sharing with the patrons [illegible] postoffice the joys of Christmas on the same day, not the day after.

All in all the day was all that its many observers hoped and such as will cause them to hold in grateful remembrance all those persons who in any way contributed to its genuine pleasures.

"COKING-IN-TRANSIT" RATE PLAN.

The proposal to have the Pennsylvania Public Service Commission give its approval to the establishment of the so-called "coking-in-transit" rates on coal, has a very vital interest to the operators of the Connellsville region.

If made operative it will mean that there will be a reduction in the rates on coal so that 1.4 tons can be shipped for the present rate on one ton from mines to by-product coking plants. The further advantage is sought of a reduction in the rate on coke from the point of conversion into by-product coke, so as to give a competitive through rate from the mine to the consumer of the coke.

If made effective such a plan will place the by-product plants, no matter how remote from the source of the coal supply in the Connellsville region, in direct competition with the beehive plants. As there is no compensating advantage proposed for the beehive coke producers, through a reduction in the rates on their product, the plan is plainly designed to benefit the by-product industry at the expense of the beehive industry. The United States Coal Commission, with which the suggestion appears to have originated, very frankly declares in its report that "such rates will advance the by-product coking industry and the conservation of natural resources."

As The Courier's Pittsburg correspondent has pointedly indicated, "The existing rates on coal and coke are natural and logical in themselves and are attacked not on their merits or demerits, but on the ground that to build up the by-product coking industry would be a good thing for the public. It would be done at the expense of the railroads, for the argument is not for an advance in the rates on Connellsville coke, but for a reduction in the rates on coal to by-product plants and on by-product coke. It would also be at the expense of the beehive ovens of the Connellsville region."

If, as alleged, the existing rates are "discriminatory" against by-product coke, it is certain illogical to conclude that the proposed plan of a reduction in the rates on coal shipped to by-product ovens, and also on the coke there produced, would not be the grossest kind of discrimination against beehive coke, even if the purpose to build up the by-product to the hurt of the beehive industry were not so plainly manifest in the whole scheme.

If the Public Service Commission accedes to the view of the Coal Commission in its consideration of the complaint of the Rainey-Wood Company now before the state regulatory body, it will be merely the matter of taking the necessary steps for the railroads engaged in interstate traffic to petition the Interstate Commerce Commission for the same privilege that a favorable decision by the Pennsylvania commission would grant to the railroads operating within this commonwealth. In such event the beehive coking industry of the Connellsville and other coke making regions would be subjected to such one-sided competition that it could not long survive.

It is this possibility that invests the "coking-in-transit" rate plan with an interest and significance Connellsville region operators cannot disregard.

VOTING ON THE BOK PEACE PLAN

It is announced by the Bok peace award committee that following the selection and publication of the winning plan, the people will be asked to express themselves on its value. A coupon will be printed in the newspapers containing the question, "Do you or do you not consider this plan the most practical to follow?"

The compilation of the votes may be of some interest, but the result can have no bearing on the comparative popularity of the prize winning plan. The committee of award has had the benefit of comparing the plans submitted in the contest for the prize, which, of course, will be denied the public at large. In the opinion of the committee the winning plan will be the most practical to follow. In voting upon it the public will have the League of Nations as the only basis of comparison.

The peace plan that wins the Bok award must be judged according to accepted American standards and by no other measure. If it contains any of the elements of surrendered independence that would have featured American entrance into the League of Nations, then it must be rejected.

The United States has always stood ready to extend aid to Europe if and when it can be done in conformity with the Constitution and without impairing the future liberties of its citizens. That has been sufficiently demonstrated by the suggestion of Secretary of State Hughes for a settlement of the reparations problem.

If the Bok plan comes within those standards it may be approved by the public, but if it transcends them and undertakes to make this country a party to European intrigues and subject to the decisions and mandates of some European domiciled league, commission, or court dominated by aliens filled with envy of American peace and prosperity, then it must be condemned as vigorously as was the League of Nations by the voters in 1920. If the referendum is a scheme to have the people approve a plan that is not entirely and wholly American, those who submit voting coupons must administer a rebuke such a subterfuge or trick may deserve.

"OLD-FASHIONED RELIGION."

Except for the harm the present controversies in theological circles does to the cause of religion, by encouraging scorners and those given to doubt or disbelief, the differences of view that are being aired would not attract very much attention. There having been a revival of popular interest in religion during recent years it is to be expected that the disputes now raging will stir the defenders of "the Faith once delivered to the saints" to activity in seeking to combat the claims of the so-called "modernists" whose "higher criticism" is designed to discredit the Bible as the revealed Word of God.

Among those who have administered stern rebuke to the disturbers of the Christian faith is a wellknown layman, Secretary of Labor James J. Davis. During an address in the little Welsh Baptist Church at Sharon, where he worshipped as a boy, Secretary Davis made a strong plea for "old-fashioned religion" and spoke strongly of the need at this time for practical work-a-day Christianity. The following are some of the thoughts expressed with vigor by Secretary Davis, to each of which all devout adherents of the Faith will add a fervent "Amen!"

I hold a deep and abiding faith in the firmness of the foundation of true religion, and I can see but little in the future for those who seek to tear down that foundation. To my mind, true science and true religion can march forward hand in hand and science need not seek to destroy that for which Christmas stands. In these days of many strange and weird beliefs we must hold fast to our faith in God, else neither individual nor nation can endure. I will take my religion in the old-fashioned way. We are becoming so modern in everything that some of us are even trying to modernize God.

I hold no sympathy with the individual, whether he be clergyman or layman, who because his limited vision will not permit him to believe seeks to destroy the beliefs of others. To my mind the man who finds himself at odds with the religious faith he has embraced has but one course before him, if he cannot by legitimate means change the principles of that faith. That is to abandon that creed and to set up a creed of his own.

And as no man can succeed in life without religion, there is no greater influence in the life of the individual than the prayers he learned at his mother's knees, the hymns he heard his mother sing as she lulls him to sleep, the faith which mother love implants in the wondering heart of childhood. For in that faith lies the moral stamina which qualifies a man to meet great problems to do great deeds, to strive through strife and turmoil unafraid.

I like the old-fashioned preacher whose sermon comes from his heart and soul as well as from his mind. His is no coldly statistical religion, charted by mental engineers and analyzed by theological chemists. He rests his faith on the Bible, the greatest book the world has ever known, and he does not read his Bible hypocritically. The world never needed the Bible more than it does now.

The faith that lives today will never die. The old-fashioned religion, with its belief in God, is stronger now, despite all attacks than it has been at any time in the two thousand years since the mother of the new born Christ wrapped Him in swaddling clothes and laid Him in a manger. The spirit that came from the little stable in Bethlehem has enveloped the whole world. Those who oppose it may well beware, for, in the words of Paul, "Be not deceived, God is not mocked."

The religion of the Christ has endured for centuries despite the foolishness of puny men who have sought to weaken or destroy instead of strengthen it. Its vitality is no more endangered by present than by earlier assaults, but now is one of the "perilous times" foretold in the Scriptures when God-fearing churchmen everywhere must re-affirm their faith in its certitudes and fundamentals.

AN APPRECIATION.

It is a part of the mission of The Courier to support all those agencies and activities which perform a useful and necessary service in the community or elsewhere and particularly those contributing to the relief of the unfortunate and distressed everywhere. The duty of giving such support being discharged conscientiously and with a desire to promote all worthy and deserving objects, it becomes a distinct pleasure to know that efforts in this direction meet with appreciation such as is expressed in the following:

Uniontown, Pa.,
December 27, 1923.

John L. Gans, Editor,
The Courier,
Connellsville, Pa.
My dear Mr. Gans:—

I want to express to you in behalf of the officers and directors of our chapter, as well as our roll call chairman, the sincere appreciation of the Fayette County Red Cross for the excellent publicity given by you prior to the recent Red Cross Roll Call. The campaign was highly successful and a big part of its success is due to newspaper publicity. It again forcefully demonstrates "the power of the press."

I sincerely believe that one newspaper article on the Roll Call was worth more to us than all the posters, window displays and other means of advertising resorted to, and when these articles appeared in your paper almost daily it fully prepared the people for the coming of the workers and created in many a desire to serve.

Without hesitancy, I make the statement that no Red Cross Chapter in the United States had finer support from its newspapers than in Fayette county. I want you to know that it is fully appreciated and that we thank you most heartily and feel greatly indebted to you.

W. P. SCHENCK,
Executive Secretary.

FARMERS HAVE REASON TO BE THANKFUL.

The total value of 1923's farm crops is $873,000,000 above that of last year, according to the final crop report of the United States Department of Agriculture. The aggregate for the year is placed at $8,322,895,000.

In the billion dollar class we find corn worth $2,223,000,000; hay worth $1,391,000,000 and cotton $1,563,000,000. The wheat crop is estimated at $725,500,000, barley, $107,000,000 and rye $41,000,000. Tobacco reached nearly $300,000,000 in value and cottonseed $205,500,000. The total of all major crops in 1922 was $7,559,504,000; in 1921 it was $5,629,548,000.

Agriculturally speaking we are $2,700,000,000 better off than when the farmers were staggering from the effects of the Democratic deflation program in 1921. In addition, American farm products are now protected by an adequate Tariff and we are unlikely to be flooded with the produce of other lands.

The outlook for 1924 being encouraging the farmers have much to be thankful for now that the great industry in which they are engaged is recovering from the blight of Democratic misadministration in government.

There must have been many dry mouths and moist eyes among those Uniontown residents who viewed the sad ceremony of dumping $250,000 worth of wet goods into the sewers.

Abe Martin

We can't recall a Christmas when ther wuz such a wide variety of acceptable gifts fer a best girl—a plug o' t'bacco, we firmly believe would be about th' only thing we'd be takin' chances on.

Never Can Tell About Henry

Philadelphia Ledger

The news from Detroit is jarring news. It accounts for that low moaning and subdued sobbing you hear from out in the Northwest, the Midwest, from down South and from scattered wailing places in the East. It falls upon the high hopes of full many a hopeful soul as clods fall upon a coffin lid.

The weeping and wailing borne on the chill December winds come from the pallid lips of the little orphaned third parties sitting on the doorstep at Dearborn. They have lost all hope of finding a heavy sugar papa in Detroit.

The political underbrush of this country is full of folks who had been counting on whooping it up for Henry at approximately so much per whoop in 1924. This morning they wait around the place where they thought the "Ford barrel" would be opened and with heavy hearts and wet eyes bid farewell to their hopes.

They now know, what a good many people have learned that you never can tell about Henry. Yesterday morning he was the hope of every third-partyite. Henry Ford was the Moses who was to lead the farmer into a Promised Land where he could have a Ford, Fordson and a truck for the price of a song. As soon as Henry got to the White House money was to grow on trees, in a manner of speaking, and Muscle Shoals would dump a few carloads of nitrates in every field.

It was late yesterday that the blow fell. Henry Ford is for Calvin Coolidge. He can see why he shouldn't be. Coolidge suits him all right. He hasn't the remotest idea of running against Coolidge. Anyway, 90 per cent of the people want Coolidge. So, "In the present situation I am for Coolidge."

Those Ford-for-President Clubs! What about the devoted souls in those devoted organizations? Henry has not given them so much as "half a moment's thought." That, indeed, is the unkindest cut of all.

Well, it is all too bad. A lot of patriots and splitters face a gray world in which there will be no Ford campaign join no Ford "barrel" and no soft [illegible] the train of Henry. This morn[illegible] face the sad sad fact that they may as well hunt up a job of work so far as Ford is concerned.

You can never tell about Henry. His ways are ways of mystery, but he has broken the heart of the "sucker vote."

What We Waste

New York World

It was not in reproach or with any tinge of bitterness that Anton Lang, the "Christus" of the Oberammergau players, said as he bent over his carving: "I had forgotten that there was so much food. If only we could send back what you waste!" With him no fact had driven home deeper than the contrast between the abundance of good things this country enjoys and the dire want which his own people face in the struggle for existence. It is not a condition peculiar to the villages of Bavaria, or to Germany. Europe over an immense area of territory, is living through its trials on short supplies.

Americans, surrounded with plenty, with wholesome food and warm clothing within easy reach, are too often forgetful, if not unaware, of the needs of a large part of the world that are daily unrelieved. They are a generous people, quickly moved to charity on impulse, never deaf to worthy appeals for help. But the American people have been richly blessed by fortune, have known how to make life pleasant and by long habit have learned to regard many comforts and luxuries as daily necessities. What they consumed in ordinary waste, not in unusual extravagance, even before the war, excited the wonder of foreign observers. If not in self-privation or from a desire of hoarding they were to practice careful spending and businesslike prudence even in domestic affairs, the rewards to be gained would hardly be less than those in which they take satisfaction.

It is pathetic to hear Anton Lang say with regret: "If only we could send back what you waste!" For what is wasted by Americans does nobody any real good, and properly saved for better uses it might be made to ease and brighten the lives of unknown millions.

The prize fight promoters will overlook a bet if they do not sign the Klan feudists to stage their bouts in the squared circle.

CITY COUNCIL'S OPPORTUNITY AND DUTY.

Public sentiment with respect to the necessity for making adequate provision for the support of the Carnegie Library has become so definitely crystallized that members of the City Council should have no difficulty in deciding what should be their course of action in the matter of an appropriation for the ensuing year.

At a recent conference of members of Council and the School Board President Matthews of the latter gave expression to the view that City Council should meet the present Library emergency as courageously as the School Board a few years ago met a similar situation when larger receipts were necessary to be provided for the increased expenses of the school district.

The only alternative of the School Board was to increase taxation. Doing so caused some sharp, unreasoning and unfair criticism but it was perhaps much less in volume and virulence than would have been voiced by patrons of the public schools had the school directors been so solicitous of the political effect of a boost in taxes that they would have evaded their duty by failing to keep our school equipment and facilities abreast of the times.

A similar situation confronts the City Council now that the School Board has reached the limit of its resources and is unable to share jointly with Council in supporting the Library. It will take a little courage for City Council to assume the whole burden of the Library's support and [illegible] occasion some criticism if the tax levy is increased, but the unfavorable comments thus occasioned will be few in number and mild in tenor as compared with those likely to be heard if the Library is required to drag along another year without sufficient funds to give the best service to the community.

Mr. Matthews is not alone in giving expression to the sentiment of people who have given thoughtful study to the Library problem. The Kiwanis and Rotary clubs, the Elks and several women's organizations have gone on record in favor of City Council taking such steps as may be necessary—even to the extent of increasing the tax levy—to discharge the obligation of the municipality to support the Library.

The membership of the organizations mentioned comprise truly representative citizens who, for most part, are those upon whom the burden of any increase in taxation would fall the heaviest. This being true members of City Council ought not to be fearful that an avalanche of adverse criticism will fall upon them in case they follow the example of the School Board and take a firm grip on the situation created by the imperative need for larger income. Rather should they be concerned about what the citizens will have to say if they fail to display the courage required to meet the situation frankly and as fully as it should be met.

Members of City Council have found that by a careful trimming of the budget $7,000 can be appropriated to the Library for 1924. This is approximately $3,300 less than the Library will need and also less than is due the Library under the agreement previously made by Council and the School Board, and confirmed by a vote of the people. The addition of one-half mill to the levy of last year will provide this deficiency in the Library appropriation which, as present day increases in tax levies are rated, is inconsiderable, and will impose no hardship on a single taxpayer in the city.

In the present circumstances the City Council has such a splendid opportunity to assume the whole burden of the Library's support, and it is so manifestly its duty so to do, that there ought to be no hesitancy whatever in disregarding the possible political effects of such action as may be necessary to solve the problem once and for all, and in the best way it can be solved.

COMPULSORY LIABILITY MOTOR INSURANCE.

It is, of course, a matter of conjecture as to what recommendation will be made by the commission appointed to inquire into the feasibility of compulsory liability insurance for the drivers of motor vehicles but the view of most car owners is that such a measure ought to be adopted.

The large majority of car owners have voluntarily taken the precaution of insuring their cars as a matter of protection to themselves and to others upon whom injuries to the person or damage to property might be inflicted in case of accident. There is, however, a large number of financially irresponsible and reckless or negligent drivers from whom no compensation can be collected in case of injury to other persons.

The object of a compulsory liability insurance law would be to provide a guaranty that compensation will be paid whenever accidents result in injury to persons. If the car owner has not of his or her own volition taken out insurance, the law would compel such precaution being taken. If one group of car owners take measures for the protection of others, it must be conceded as just and fair that all owners be obliged to do the same.

Public interest demands that every possible safeguard, legal and otherwise, be provided the humblest citizen who uses the highways. Persons who do not make such provisions voluntarily should be made to feel the force of compulsion. That being the purpose of the proposed law it will be received with quite general approval.

CALL FOR JURY SERVICE.

Scottdale Men in Westmoreland List For First Week of February.

GREENSBURG, Dec. 31—Jurors drawn for the first week of February court include the following:

Ralph Baxter, Arthur Ruth, Ralph Stoner and Frank Wise, Scottdale; Will Adams, Jacob Blystone, W. H. Kuhns, E. P. Ong, W. L. Stauffer, John Trice and D. F. Welshonse, Mount Pleasant township; Charles Hurst, Mount Pleasant; Blair Hepler, Smithton; Jacob Kooser, Allen Porter and J. F. Painter, East Huntingdon township.

Why Business Men Should Enter Politics

Edward G. Riggs in Forbes Magazine

The business men and farmers and other laymen of few countries in the world have ever been so neglectful or so indifferent to their political duties as those in the United States.

Our business men, farmers and others seem to forget that politics in this country is a business, a trade; that the politicians are constantly on the job, day in and day out, studying and perfecting their trade just as our business men are studying their own particular vocations. By a mingling of legitimate business, legitimate politics, legitimate labor, there would be perhaps fewer opportunities for politicians to sneer at business men and for business men to scoff at politicians.

The business men have permitted the political leaders and their affiliated politicians practically to govern for them and thus to advance all sorts of political and economic doctrines that redound to the strength of political leaders and political organizations.

How has this come about? Because our men of business, farmers, and others in the category have neglected to attend the primaries of their parties. In most of our states we have primaries for city, state, and national affairs, for the selection of delegates to conventions, or caucuses, or conferences, where the candidates for local and federal offices are nominated and platforms of principles are framed. But all that the business men, farmers and others of our country have done is to step up to the polls on election day and vote for the candidates selected for them by the politicians at these primaries.

It is at these primaries that delegates are elected who nominate all city, state, and federal officers. In the primaries is [illegible] power of the politicians to recommend to mayors and governors the appointments of judges for municipal and Supreme Court, and the Court of Appeals when vacancies occur.

The political power of the two major parties, also of the Socialist party, begins at the primaries. That is the starting point.

Wholesome Penalties

Harrisburg Telegraph

Everyone who reads the list of causes for which State Registrar Ben G. Eynon forfeited automobile licenses this month will wish more power to him in his effort to make roads unsafe and at the same time trust the new Highway Patrol will round up the fools and crooks who disregard law and gospel in racing about the State.

Mr. Eynon's latest list shows men lost licenses for running while drunk, some of them people in this community; that others refused to stop and give help after an accident, that still others ran cars recklessly or transported liquor or took rides without consent of the owner.

Probably the most contemptible of these violators are the people who fail to give assistance after an accident. They don't deserve any consideration and it is to be hoped State authorities make as many examples of that kind as they can. Newspapers will print their names.

Running cars in Pennsylvania without regard for the public is getting to be a dangerous game in Pennsylvania. The penalties inflicted this month are wholesome.

Easier to Earn a Living

Pennsylvania Farmer

We have more, and pay less for it. That is the contrast which exists between things as they are today and as they were a generation and more ago. Our grandfathers harvested their small crops with a cradle and carried the grain off to have it ground for home use. We harvest a large acreage more easily than they did their little patch and we sell the grain, or the livestock to which it is fed, for enough money to buy the whole year's supply of flour. And with the proceeds left over we purchase automobiles and washing machines, phonograph records and high-priced furniture and stylish clothing and radio outfits.

Our grandfathers worked long hours for the bare necessities of life. We work shorter hours for the necessities and have luxuries undreamed of a few years ago thrown in. The business of earning a living becomes easier every day. When the struggle for existence ceases to be a struggle what will keep us out of mischief?

Slayer of Frick Policeman Gives Up Life in Chair

HARRISBURG, Dec. 31—Chester Ingram, negro of Fayette county, was electrocuted at Rockview Penitentiary today for the murder of George S. Riley, a special officer employed by the H. C. Frick Coke Company at Edenborn, near Uniontown, last March.

Ingram was taken to the chair at 7:10 o'clock and was pronounced dead eight minutes later. The body was buried in the penitentiary cemetery.

The Good Die Young.

Rockford Republic

Nothing dies as young as a good resolution.

Looking Backward

News of the Past Condensed from the Files of The Courier.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1884.

J. W. Moore & Company and A. C. Cochran have entered the coke market as shippers.

H. C. Frick says that three fourths of the 2,000 employes of his plants are foreigners. He says this foreign element is a blessing.

The recent heavy rains flood the Jimtown and Mount Braddock mines.

James Cochran Sons and Company will start work soon on a new coke plant along the Dickerson Run branch of the Pittsburg McKeesport & Youghiogheny Railroad.

The Lower Ward is declared winner of the Hose Company race by Marshal Martella. The Upper Ward Company reached the plug first but was last to get the water on.

Viewers declare the Connell Run bridge is not built according to the specifications.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 5, 1894.

Detailed report of the Connellsville coke trade for the week ending December 30 shows a total of 17,513 ovens in the region of which 8,638 are in blast and 8,875 idle with a total estimated production of 79,160 tons. Shipments for the week aggregated 4,350 cars consigned as follows: To Pittsburg and river tipples, 506 cars; to points west of Pittsburg, 1,567 cars; to points east of Connellsville, 1,277 cars. This is a falling off of about 804 cars for one day's production.

Republicans return to the control of the county offices in Uniontown.

Pittsburg street property owners raise a kick against the assessments against them for paving.

A cave-in at the Pennyroyal mine takes part of Gibson avenue with it, a depression 12 feet in length and of the same depth resulting.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 1, 1904.

Detailed report of the Connellsville coke trade for the week ending December 26, shows a total of 26,082 ovens in the region of which 12,423 are in blast and 14,659 idle, with a total estimated production of 113,547 tons. Shipments during the week aggregated 3,059 cars consigned as follows: To Pittsburg and river tipples 1,458, to points west of Pittsburg, 920, to points east of Connellsville, 897.

Over 600 people perish in a fire that sweeps the Iroquois Theatre in Chicago on the night of December 31. It is regarded as the world's greatest theatre horror.

Three [illegible] of victims of the Duquesne Alleys are still unidentified at local morgues.

Rev. T. J. Edwards, pastor of the Regular Baptist Church, leaves to take a charge in Cleveland, Ohio.

Twelve hundred marriage licenses were issued in Fayette county during the past year.

The date of the Duquesne Limited inquest is set for January 6 at the city hall in Connellsville.

James D. Strawn of Juniata, and Frances B. Fuller of Vanderbilt, John Jones of Connellsville and Cordelia Huntley of Smithfield, are granted marriage licenses in Uniontown.

Fayette County has five new cases of smallpox, three of which are in Connellsville.

J. C. Smutz resigns his position as general manager of the Summit Coal Company.

John O'Donnell, a Baltimore & Ohio brakeman, has his right leg crushed off below the knee and his left leg badly crushed on the Baltimore & Ohio at Hickman Run.

Nearly 2,000 coke ovens in the Connellsville region go into blast this week.

James Quinn and family move here from Braddock.

Joseph O. Miller, former sheriff, is elected steward of the Fayette County Home succeeding S. E. Newcomer.

W. D. Anderson, a member of town council is in a very serious condition as the result of a stroke.

Thomas D. Newmyer and Robert Knox, both Connellsville boys, pass the final law examinations at the Allegheny County Bar.

Jock Menefee, a former Dawson baseball player, now of Monessen, who was with the Chicago National League Club last season is offered a berth as manager of the Minneapolis nine during the coming season at a salary of $5,000 a year.

Charles Ritchey, a freight conductor on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, is very ill at his Baldwin avenue home.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 1, 1914.

Detailed report of the Connellsville coke trade for the week ending December 27, shows a total of 39,067 ovens in the region of which 29,273 are in blast and 12,794 idle with a total estimated production of 238,085 tons.

The Connellsville coke trade of 1913 breaks all previous records. The output totals 20,007,901 tons, valued at $59,268,805. The average price of all merchant coke was $2.95 per ton.

Because of the parcels post the Adams Express Company abandons its Mount Pleasant office.

W. D. McGinnis becomes postmaster.

Mrs. Sarah Bell Ferguson of Scottdale, 79 years old, dies.

Miss Laura Estella Monahan and William Reagar, both of Moyer, are married.

Free transportation to others than bona fide employes is withdrawn by the West Penn Railways Company.

Miss Blanche Goodwin of East Main street and R. E. Langhans of McKeesport, are married.

The Chamber of Commerce is again considering "The Great White Way" for Connellsville.

Vanderbilt is swept by a $25,000 fire. Eight buildings are burned and the whole town is threatened.

John Henry White, 42, dies.

There are more than 20 applicants for jobs on the city police force.

Lee Stewart dies at Perryopolis.

Charles Albert Martella of Connellsville and Miss Lillian May Brown of Scottdale, are married by Rev. C. E. Wagner at the parsonage of Trinity Reformed Church.

County commissioners promise to construct an additional sidewalk on the Youghiogheny bridge.

Bolsheviki Have Something In Their Favor.

San Diego, Cal., Union.

Moscow sentences eight government employes to be executed for grafting on public funds. There is that much to be said in favor of the Bolsheviki.

One Candid Democratic Editor.

Houston, Tex., Post

Republican that President Coolidge is we do not hesitate to say that he has a cool head, a ruly tongue, a good backbone and a dependable intestinal [illegible].

Put Bunk in History.

Boston Transcript.

Henry Ford may not be able to prove that history is bunk, but we have to admit that he has put a lot of bunk in the history of his time.

Encouragement for McAdoo.

Portland Oregonian

Ought to be considerable encouragement to Mr. McAdoo in the fact that the crown prince also came back.

Creates Doubt.

Buffalo Express

We can't believe the dispatch from London which asserts that "women exaggerate their age to vote."

Two Everson Men Killed By Uniontown Express on Crossing Near Hunker

James W. Clites and Bruce Struckoff on Way to Greensburg in Motor Car.

CLITES MEMBER COUNCIL

Also Engaged in Mercantile Business, Operated by His Son; Struckoff Was Boilermaker Contractor; Both Spent Many Years at Frick Car Shops.

James W. Clites, 45 years old, merchant and member of Everson Borough Council, and Bruce Struckoff, boilermaker contractor, also of Everson, were killed instantly this morning, were killed instantly the morning of December 26, when the Uniontown Railroad, struck their automobile at Thompson's Crossing at Hunker.

The bodies were taken to the undertaking establishment of J. B. Peterson at Youngwood, aboard the train, where identification was established by means of cards and letters in their pockets. Relatives were notified through the railroad company.

Mr. Struckoff was engaged on a contract on boilers at a Greensburg brewery and Mr. Clites was assisting him. They were on their way to work when the accident happened. The train is said to have been going 45 to 50 miles an hour. The crossing is regarded as a dangerous one.

Mr. Clites operated a store at Everson, but his son, Raymond has been in charge of it, while the father added to the family income by working with Mr. Struckoff. Mr. Clites had served about four years as a member of council. His term would have expired in January. He was elected on the Republican ticket.

Formerly Mr. Clites was employed in the car shops of the H. C. Frick Coke Company at Everson, where Mr. Struckoff also was a boilermaker for many years. He engaged in business in 1914. Besides his wife and Raymond there are two children, Edna and Fidelia, at home. He was a member of the United Brethren Church.

Mr. Struckoff is survived by his wife and six children, the oldest about 16.

Mid-Year Sunday School Conference In Uniontown Jan. 11

The annual conference of the Fayette County Sunday School Association is scheduled to be held in Uniontown on Friday, January 11. While the primary purpose of the mid-year conference is the instruction of association officers (county and district) all pastors, school officers, teachers and all others interested in the work are urged to attend.

Rev. Fisher, director of Christian education for the state association, already well and favorably known to many, will be one of the instructors. The services of Prof. J. H. Dickson, formerly an instructor in Wooster College, and who comes very highly recommended, have also been secured.

A more extended announcement of this meeting will appear later.

Sisters United After Separation Of Eight Years

Mary Jones, 10 years old, of Bradenville, was given a Christmas gift under strange circumstances Thursday afternoon when she was united with her sister, Mildred, 19 years old, at Scottdale. Mary, when but two years old, was taken to the Children's Home at Greensburg and was later adopted by Frank Augustus of Bradenville. Thursday Mr. Augustus and Mary visited the Children's Home and while there one of the nurses told Mary of her older sister, living at Scottdale, under the name of Mildred Rhodes.

Mr. Augustus and the child went to Scottdale and located Mildred, who has been earning her living at Scottdale and who did not know what had become of her little sister.

Tri-State Absorbs Carpenter Candy Co.

After the first of the year the Tri-State Candy and the Carpenter Candy Company will consolidate, the former having purchased the Carpenter company's stock, assets and liabilities. The old distillery building owned and occupied by the Carpenter Candy Company will be used for storage by the Tri-State.

Officers of the new company are C. Corrado, president; Phillip Galliardi, vice-president; W. D. McGinnis, secretary and treasurer. James Ash is general manager.

In the early part of January a meeting of the stockholders will be held.

Ed Garette Found Dead From Booze

Edward Garrett, colored, was found dead Monday in a shack in the rear of Baldwin avenue, where he lived alone. The police had been notified he was ill and when they arrived he was dead. It was said at police headquarters that bad whisky was probably the cause.

The body was removed to Mitchell's undertaking rooms.

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FORTY-FOUR BASKETS DISTRIBUTED THROUGH WOMEN'S CHARITY FUND

As the result of a benefit card party held recently at the Kiwanis Club Christmas cheer was brought to a number of poor families of Connellsville and the immediate vicinity when 44 baskets were delivered to their homes. Each basket contained 45 articles, including a three-pound chicken and all the other edibles which go with a Christmas dinner. The delivery was made Sunday and Monday. The baskets did not contain the names of the donors.

The party was given by Mrs. Julian F. Rosenbaum, Mrs. Joseph R. Buttermore, Miss Helen Adams, Miss June Kennel and Miss Elizabeth Osburn, and was a great success, $255 being realized. The entire amount was used for charity. After the contents of the baskets had been paid for, the remainder of the money was spent for the purchase of clothing and other articles for the needy families. Persons attending the party were given the privilege of turning in the names whom they knew to be worthy of help. The names of others were secured from women of the city who are in a position to know the families deserving of help. Merchants of the city gave special prices for all purchases.

MRS. HARRIET REED DIES AT THREE MONTHS PAST CENTURY MARK

Mrs. Harriet Ross Reed, 100 years, three months and 11 days old, probably the oldest woman in Western Pennsylvania, died Monday Dec. 24, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. J. G. Hibbs, in Uniontown. She was the widow of John Reed, who died in 1903. Mrs. Reed had until recently had full use of all her faculties. Soon after the celebration of her 100th birthday anniversary she was forced to take her bed, gradually growing weaker. Mrs. Reed was a member of one of the early pioneer families of Greene county and was one of a family of 12 children. In addition to Mrs. Hibbs she is survived by five children and one brother, Fordyce Ross, of Simpson, W. Va.

The funeral service was held this afternoon at the Hibbs home, with Rev. J. E. Whiteacre, pastor of the Church of the Brethren of Uniontown, and Rev. J. A. Buffenmyer of the Connellsville church officiating.

Patients Rob Doctor as They Wait or Service

CUMBERLAND, Dec. 26.—Two men giving their names as William Francis and Earl Diebold of Uniontown robbed the office of Dr. J. Russell Cook here Saturday night. The car in which the men were driving ran into the Braddock Run bridge at the Six-Mile House and the robbery was committed while they were waiting for a doctor to dress a wound in Diebold's head. The young men were arrested and are being held at the county jail for a hearing on Wednesday.

When searched the men had Dr. Cook's watch, fountain pen, tubes containing 30-32 and 36 grains of 14-karat gold solder, two ounces of cocaine, several hypodermic needles and spoons for mixing drugs. The arms of both were covered with marks where the drug had apparently been injected numerous times.

Chester Ingram Refused Pardon

Chester Ingram of Fayette county, who was convicted of first degree murder and was sentenced to be electrocuted at Rockview Penitentiary on December 31 was refused a pardon Friday by the Board of Pardons.

The application of William H. Beal, Somerset, found guilty of second degree murder, was refused. Samuel Jenkins of Fayette county now serving a term for larceny and robbery, was granted a pardon, effective Sunday.

Winner of $50 Prize But 10 Years Old

Grace Porter, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Earl Porter of Vanderbilt, was the happy recipient of a check for $50 awarded as first prize by Wilbur cocoa company for the best title given a picture which appeared in The Courier about a month ago. Grace will be 10 years old Saturday and is a granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Randman of Greenwood.

Enters $15,000 Suit.

GREENSBURG, Dec. 13.—A suit for $15,000 was yesterday brought against Frank Baird by William Schnick, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. William Schnick of East Huntingdon township. The youth asks this amount for bodily injuries sustained when he was run over by the defendant's automobile, October 24.

Meyersdale Printer in Hospital.

H. C. Staub, the oldest printer of Meyersdale, was taken ill and removed to Miners Hospital at Frostburg, where he was operated upon for hernia. The latest reports are that he is resting well.

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TORN $50 BILLS FURNISH CLUES AND ROBBERY ARRESTS

Mrs. Ellen Moody and her son, William, are each held under bail in the sum of $2,500 for the next term of criminal court on charges of breaking and entering, larceny and receiving stolen goods in connection with the $1,800 robbery at the Laisenring No. 2 store on the night of November 27, last. The arrests followed a thorough investigation of coal and iron police and resulted when Mrs. Moody is said to have offered to deposit one of the $50 bills at a local bank several weeks following the robbery.

The money was taken from pay envelopes contained in the safe. In removing the money it was discovered that corners of bills were torn off. This afforded the officers a clue. Immediately they notified all banks to be on the lookout for $50 bills with the corners on one end missing. Several weeks later Mrs. Moody appeared at a bank to make a deposit and the banker detected that the corner was torn off the bill.

It is said that Mrs. Moody claimed that the money had been presented to her by her son. William Moody was employed in the office of the company until November 1 last when he went to work in the mines. He was arrested on suspicion but later released, officers feeling that they did not have sufficient evidence on him at that time.

"Old Alex" Big Buck, Still Roams Woods, Hunters Say

GREENSBURG, Dec. 28. — "Old Alex," the mysterious buck of the Ligonier mountains, still roves the woods despite the fact that numerous hunters have poured shot after shot in his direction and in spite of the fact that C. B. Mariette of Ligonier believed he brought down the famous buck several weeks ago.

This is the statement of numerous persons who declare they have seen "Old Alex" several times since it was reported Marietta had shot the long-sought buck.

According to the old timers in the mountain district "Old Alex's" horns have a spread of 24 inches while the buck which Marietta shot, they say, has a spread of but 10 inches. However, Marietta and his friends are certain that it is "Old Alex's" head they are having mounted, while they also declare W. L. Wright, state game protector, believed it was "Old Alex" which Mr. Marietta had brought down.

Officers of Red Cross Re-Elected

The annual election of officers and directors of the Fayette County Chapter of the Red Cross was held Wednesday in Uniontown and resulted in the unanimous election of the men whose nominations were recently announced by the nominating committee.

The election resulted as follows: J. Fred Kurtz, chairman; D. G. Altman, first vice chairman; H. A. Cottom, second vice chairman; E. T. Norton, treasurer; R. M. Fry, secretary; W. Russell Carr, director bureau of home service; Rev. E. A. Hodil, director bureau of development; F. W. Wright, director bureau of supplies; R. J. Arnett, director bureau of accounting; Harold G. Sturgis, director of publicity; Helen N. Carroll, director bureau of junior membership, and S. E. Taylor, D. K. Orr, W. V. Winans and C. S. Marsh, directors at large.

E. B. Scull Hurt In Auto Mishap

Attorney and Mrs. Edward B. Scull of Pittsburg, formerly of Somerset, were injured in an automobile accident Christmas evening when their car skidded and toppled over an embankment. They were returning from a Christmas dinner party at the home of friends in the East End to their apartment in the Hotel Schenley.

Mr. Scull suffered scalp wounds and was removed to the Allegheny General Hospital. His injuries are serious but will not likely prove fatal according to hospital authorities. Mrs. Scull escaped with a bruise of the right arm. Miss Cook of Sewickley, who had also been a guest at the dinner and was returning home in the Scull car, suffered lacerations of the head.

Study of Christ by Mrs. Kilpatrick

"After Gethsemane" is the title of a bronze head of Christ, on exhibition in the window of L. W. Garpenter's jewelry store in North Pittsburg street.

The bronze is the work of Mrs. DeReid Gallatin Kilpatrick. It is intended to depict the fatigue and weariness of Christ after the ordeal in the Garden of Gethsemane.

Joseph A. Etling, Former Bullskin Justice, Dead

Joseph A. Etling, 67 years old, of Freed, died Sunday at noon at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Eva Morris, in Dunbar township, following a brief illness of pneumonia. He was a former justice of the peace and farmer in Bullskin township. Besides his wife and daughter, Mrs. Morris, he is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Mary Hall, and one son, John Etling, both of Freed and one brother, John D. Etling, also of Freed.

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POPULATION GAINS BRINGING FARMING BACK TO NORMALCY

Decline in Farm Area Due to the War Will Be Righted Soon.

PRODUCTION MAINTAINED

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 24.—Agriculture is returning to normalcy through the steady increase in population and stabilizing of conditions in general, according to reports recently completed by the Institute for Research in Land Economics here, based upon statistics of agricultural production in the United States.

Agricultural production in this country has not decreased in the last decade despite the decline in the number of acres in agricultural sections of the United States, the study of land utilization shows. Only about one-half of the land is in farms and the total farm area decreased only approximately nine per cent. from 1910 to 1920, while the population increased 15 per cent during the same period.

The increase in farm area was largely in the semi-arid states, where acres are plentiful but the productivity per acre is small. There were fewer acres in farms in 1920 than in 1910 in many of the states in the corn belt and in practically all the states east of the Mississippi. This decrease is of particular significance, the report states, because it took place in the truly agricultural states of the union.

Growth of Cities.

Part of the decrease is accounted for by errors in enumeration and in the South to the failure to include woodland as a part of the farm area. The growth of cities, development of our factories, industries, mining, and the increase in highways and railroads accounted for part of it.

Part of the decline in farm area was due to the war. The high wages in industry and the men called to the colors lead to a shortage of labor which caused parts of farms to be permitted to revert to pasture or woodland and to the abandonment even of entire farms. This was a temporary change in utilization which will be righted as soon as prices for agricultural products are favorable to the expansion of agriculture, Dr. C. S. Wehrwein, who compiled the report states.

More significant is the permanent reversion of farm land to forest and brush because it was not fit for agriculture. Throughout the eastern section land has gone back to a more economical use.

Examining the utilization of land within farms the census figures reveal an increase of 5.5 per cent in the area of improved land but an increase of 6 per cent in the area of unimproved land. The increase in the area of unimproved land in acres is almost equal to the increase in all farm land. The largest increase in the area of unimproved land was in the semi-arid region, where most of the land is grazing land. Generally where farm land as a whole decreased unimproved land was also decreased. However, in twelve states where there was a decrease in all farm land, unimproved land increased. This indicates a change in utilization at the expense of improved land and woodland.

Waiting for Prices.

These twelve states all lie in the corn belt and in the East. Just as some farms have reverted to forest land some fields went back to pasture or woodland and will remain there until prices of agricultural products warrant a higher utilization of them.

Woodland for the whole United States decreased by 12 per cent and was fairly general throughout the country. Where there was area decline and not a mere error of enumeration, this decrease is significant because woodland is a higher form of utilization than unimproved land.

Though the area in farm crops increased, it was at the expense of improved pasture land and fallow land, under the spur of war conditions. The significant fact is that production has been maintained and even increased by the more intensive utilization of the better lands and a less intensive use of the poorer lands.

13-YEAR-OLD WHISKY POURED INTO SEWER

Two barrels of 13-year-old whisky were emptied into the courthouse sewer in Uniontown December 26, along with a large number of cases of wine and much bonded whisky seized in raids by the officers.

The order for destruction of the wet goods included 100,000 bottles of jamaica ginger and hundreds of cases of beer. The liquor is said to have been valued at not less than a quarter of a million dollars at present-day rates.

FROGS CROAK NEAR DONEGAL

MOUNT PLEASANT, Dec. 24.—Persons coming from Donegal report frog ponds as noisy as in springtime. Oldest residents cannot remember hearing frogs croak before at Christmas time, they said. At many places along the pike their songs can be heard, it was said.

Monongahela Road Opened.

WASHINGTON, Pa., Dec. 27.—The road between Washington and Monongahela, commonly called the Monongahela pike, which for several months has been closed to traffic between Eighty-four and Monongahela, is now opened.

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PETITION IS CUT FOR PAVING SOUTH CONNELLSVILLE ST.

Project Will Meet With Opposition in New Council, It Is Claimed.

WOULD USE BOND MONEY

Stretch from Woodlawn Avenue to Allegheny Avenue Embraced in Petition; Opponents Demand Completion of Sewer System Southward.

Petitions are in circulation in South Connellsville for the paving of Pittsburg street from Woodlawn avenue to Allegheny avenue, it was announced today. It was indicated at the same time that the effort to improve the street, with funds of the $75,000 bond issue, all but $7,000 of which has been expended on sewer construction, will precipitate a fight.

Persons who have been battling for the extension of the sewer main from Allegheny avenue to the end of Pittsburg street are lining up to prevent paving ahead of the extension of the sanitary system, it was said.

Based on pre-election pledges, it is said, four members of the new council will be for the sewer extension. They are Vernon Fisher, who holds over, and Walter Moorman, Glaser Burkhardt and Lee Cramer. The new council will organize January 7.

Legally, it is said, the money from the bond issue can be used for street paving, according to an opinion given council by Solicitor F. E. Younkin.

Proponents of the paving program point to the bad condition of Pittsburg street during the winter months as an argument in favor of use of the bond money.

No Changes in Lineup When New Council Meets

Council will meet at 10 o'clock on Monday morning, January 7, for the purpose of closing the business of 1923 and reorganizing for 1924.

The two members of Council, reelected at the fall election, who are B. L. Berg and Jesse A. Cypher, will renew their oath of office and the first business of the body will immediately follow.

At the morning session the oath of office will be administered by City Clerk O. C. Harmon. All other members of Council will also be present. At that time a new member of the Board of Health will also be appointed by the councilmanic body, succeeding George Armstrong whose term expires.

The various departments of Council will also be organized at the morning meeting. It is hardly likely that any change will be made in the heads of departments.

Councilman C. M. Stone has been more than satisfactory as head of the department of accounts and finance and will undoubtedly retain the responsible position. Councilman James W. Wardley is at present so deeply involved and well informed on the garbage incinerator proposition that he is better able to work on in his present position as head of parks and public buildings. He was in Youngstown, Ohio, Sunday to look over a plant there and has also been to a number of cities in the state on similar trips. Jesse A. Cypher has served long as head of the department of public safety. He is in direct touch with the fire department, being actively interested in affairs of the New Haven Volunteer Fire Department. Mayor Mitchell will remain head of the Department of Public Affairs.

Mr. Berg, re-elected by the highest vote given a candidate for any office on either ticket, will, in all probability, remain as head of the street department. He is thoroughly acquainted with street conditions in the city. A member of Council for many years, he has consistently served in that office and his knowledge of the work is now unlimited.

Dickerson Run Girls Will Become Nurses

Miss Ethel Newell, clerk at the Dickerson Run Postoffice, and Miss Isabelle Lint, bookkeeper for J. T. Black & Company, have resigned their positions and will enter the nurses' training school of the Presbyterian Hospital in Pittsburg on January 2 to take a three-year course in nursing.

Corrado-Galiardi Firm Gets $400,000 Highway Contract

HARRISBURG, Dec. 29.—Officials of the Department of Highways yesterday announced the award to Corrado & Galiardi of Connellsville of the contract for the construction of 30,145 feet of road in Salem township, Westmoreland county for $408,[illegible].

Made Deputy Attorney General.

HARRISBURG, Dec. 27.—Philip S. Moyer, district attorney of Dauphin county, was appointed today as deputy attorney general at $[illegible] a year.

Schmitz Buys New Car.

Fred P. Schmitz has purchased a new touring car.

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Clarence Leonard Killed by Freight Train at Scottdale

SCOTTDALE, Dec. 26.—Clarence Leonard, 45 years old, veteran of the Spanish War, was killed Monday night at 8:35 o'clock by a freight train at the Chestnut street crossing of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Leonard had waited for a train to pass in one direction and failed to see the other approaching from the opposite direction.

The body was removed to the funeral parlors of William Ferguson and then to the home of a sister, Mrs. Frank Otto, Jennings avenue, where the funeral service will be held Thursday afternoon. Burial will be in Scottdale Cemetery.

Mr. Leonard made his home with his mother, Mrs. Anna Leonard, of Hickory street.

Testing Cattle For Tuberculosis Will Be General

"Tubercular Testing of Cattle" will be the theme for discussion at the January meeting of the Union Farmers' Club which will be held at the home of D. D. Woodward in South Eighth street, Connellsville.

The topic is timely, inasmuch as the testing of cattle for tuberculosis is to be made obligatory throughout the State shortly and is now in many places. No farmers are now buying cattle that have not been tested for tuberculosis, John T. Smith, member of the club, said, in discussing the coming meeting.

Payment of City License Tax Early Urged on Merchants

City Clerk O. C. Harmon today asked that merchants, transfer men, taxi companies and all others engaged in business in the city pay their mercantile license tax for 1924 as soon as possible.

The tax is payable the first of the year and every effort will be made to get it in as early as possible. In past years it has been allowed to drag out and this makes considerable work for the office force at the City Hall.

House Destroyed, Another Damaged by Fire Near Dawson

The home of Mrs. Ida Rummel of Jackson Hill, near Dawson, was destroyed by fire last evening about 5:30 o'clock. The house was a four-room frame structure.

The six-room frame house of her brother-in-law, William Rummel next to it was partly destroyed. The cause of the fire is not known.

Normalville Man Paralysis Victim

John Grimes, 54 years old, of Normalville is in the Connellsville State Hospital for treatment of paralysis. His condition is good according to hospital authorities.

Mary Ellen Ritenour, 13 years old, of Snydertown, was admitted for treatment of appendicitis. It has not been determined if an operation is necessary.

Bridge Contract Let.

GREENSBURG, Dec. 18—The Farris Engineering Company of Pittsburg has been awarded the contract for the repairing and the reconstruction of the Smithton bridge at Smithton by the county commissioners. The amount named to be paid for the completing of the contract is $35,585.

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JOHN DEAN FALLS IN DARKNESS AND NECK IS BROKEN

Accident Happens at Corner of South Street and Church Place.

FOUND SOON AFTERWARD

Was Once Member of Council and Had For Many Years Been Engaged In Manufacture of Pop; Native of City and Son of Former County Sheriff.

Slipping in the darkness, John Dean, a well-known citizen of this city, Sunday night fell into a gutter near the corner of South Arch street and Church Place, landing in such a manner that his neck was broken. A [illegible] passing the spot saw the crumpled-up body and notified the police. Albert Richie responded and found the body still warm. A physician was summoned and found the neck had been broken. He was about [illegible] years old.

The body was removed to the J. L. Sinder Undertaking Company's establishment.

[illegible] said there was no evidence of foul play as Mr. Dean's diamond ring, watch and money were on the body. The [illegible] showed scratches where it had struck the ground in the fall. The head was bent down on the chest when the officer pulled the body out of the ditch. It is believed the man was on his way home when the accident occurred. It is believed he had been dead for about 25 minutes when discovered.

Sunday morning Mr. Dean had accompanied his housekeeper, Mrs. Clara Beal, to a train when she left for Akron, Ohio, to visit a sister. Then he remained at the offices of the undertaking company throughout the afternoon, answering phone calls in the absence of French & Durst manager. He was last seen alive about 8:30 o'clock in the evening. He said he was then going home to eat.

Mr. Dean was a native of Connellsville and was a son of former Sheriff Dean. Both parents are dead. Years ago he was a member of Town Council and was chairman of the police committee. For many years he was manager of Deans Bottling Works, a pop-making concern that was located on the corner where the fatal fall occurred last night.

CHARLES RICHTER GOES TO OREGON, RETURN ON $86

Charles Richter of Haas avenue returned home yesterday from a journey through the West to spend Christmas at home. Richter left Connellsville on September 25 with $86 and returned with 50 cents. He traveled by highways, only, going by the way of Uniontown, from there to Wheeling, W. Va., then to Cincinnati, to Kansas City, Kan., then to Colorado, to New Mexico, to Kingman, Ariz., to California, then to Portland, Ore., to Reno Nev.

On his way home he toured California, going from there to Texas, to New Orleans, to Louisville, to Lima, Ohio and to Brownsville, Pa. From there he came by trolley car.

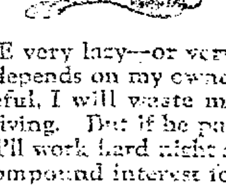
The longest lift he got was about 600 miles, from Texas to New Orleans. He only paid once, and that was $10 to carry him across the desert from Trinidad, Colo., to Crossland, Ariz.

Richter did not earn a cent during the trip, he said.

Company E Loses.

MOUNT PLEASANT, Dec. 2[illegible].—The Harrold Five of Greensburg defeated Company E basketball team here last night, 26-25.

Dollar Talks



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UNION NATIONAL BANK

Connellsville, Pa.

CONNELLSVILLE, PA. (WESTSIDE)

John Barnes, Wife Slayer, Must Die in Chair; Twelve Years for Jake Williams

Sentences Imposed in Uniontown This Morning by Judge Van Swearingen.

VANDERBILT MAN FINED

Joseph Rulli Penalized $1,000 for Selling High Content Beverage Over Bar at His Hotel; Pennsville Violator, Returning, Gets Prison Term.

John Barnes, labor leader, who killed his wife in Uniontown last April and then fired a shot into his own head, was sentenced Thursday by Judge Van Swearingen to die in the electric chair.

"I am innocent," was the reply of Barnes to the question of the court as to whether there was any reason why sentence should not be imposed.

Jacob Williams, who was found guilty of murder in the second degree for killing his nephew, Tom Williams, at Nubbins Ridge, near Coolspring, last July 4, was given eight to 12 years in the Western Penitentiary.

Questioned by the court before imposition of sentence, Williams said: "I have not seen a well day for 35 years."

"What has been wrong?" inquired Judge Van Swearingen.

"Heart and lung trouble," Williams said.

Besides killing Tom, Williams wounded another nephew, George Williams, according to the evidence.

Joseph Rulli, proprietor of the Vanderbilt Hotel at Vanderbilt, was sentenced to pay a fine of $1,000 and spend 15 months in the workhouse for selling liquor over the bar. If fine and costs are paid the prisoner will be paroled for a year and six months. Rulli's defense was that he did not know the beverage was above the prohibited alcoholic content. It was testified that Assistant County Detective William Thomas and State Trooper A. J. Budock bought drinks at the bar.

A fine of $750 and nine months in prison, six of which he must serve, was imposed on Louis Wolkoff of New Salem in whose automobile 2,500 bottles of Jamaica ginger was found when he was arrested.

Wolkoff presented a plea for leniency on the grounds that his family and friends would be distressed by his imprisonment.

"Everybody ought to know that he alone is responsible for distress to his family and friends through punishment for violation of the law, Judge E. H. Reppert replied. To do otherwise than inflict punishment would be to place the prisoner in a preferred class, a condition Judge Reppert said would not be tolerated.

Tony Mucha of Pennsville, coming before the court for sentence for bootlegging after having been paroled on a previous charge, was given 18 months to the workhorse, half of which he must serve, with revocation of the other half provided a fine of $1,000 and costs are paid.

John Schepps of Mount Sterling was sentenced to $250 fine and four months in jail in a liquor case. He will be paroled on payment of fine and costs.

After he has paid a fine of $350 or served four months in jail, H. E. Poet of Clarksburg, W. Va., will be released to the authorities of Harrison county, W. Va., where he is under indictment. He was arrested here for a liquor law infraction.

JOHN FORNWALT, WEST PENN METER INSPECTOR, DIES

John Fornwalt, 20 years old, a traveling meter inspector for the West Penn Power Company, died Thursday at McDonald from pneumonia. He was taken ill more than a week ago and when his condition became serious his mother, Mrs. Maggie J. Fornwalt of Wheeler, was summoned. Word of his death was received yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Fornwalt was born in Connellsville and attended school in Dunbar township. For the past two years he has been employed by the West Penn. He was a member of Trinity Lutheran Church of this city. In addition to his mother he is survived by four brothers, Samuel E., James F., Ralph E., and Ethelbert, all at home, and two sisters, Myrtle at home and Mrs. Harry L. Fries, of this city.

Westmoreland Farm Bureau Names Staff

GREENSBURG, Dec. 28. — The Westmoreland County Farm Bureau, at its annual meeting here yesterday elected the following officers:

President, A. M. Bell, Salina; vice-president, James Torrance, Export; secretary, M. V. Shoemaker, Greensburg; treasurer, John D. Miller, Greensburg; auditors, W. F. Holtzer and Daniel Bierer.

In the afternoon a program was carried out and inspirational addresses were delivered by R. H. Bell of State College, Rev. F. C. Seitz of Greensburg, Dr. George C. Melody of Greensburg and members of the executive committee.

Turkey Dinner at Hospital.

MOUNT PLEASANT, Dec. 23.— A turkey dinner, a treat and a Christmas tree made yesterday a happy day for the patients of the Memorial Hospital.

STORY OF FOUL PLAY IN ROGERS MILL CASE NOT SUBSTANTIATED

Suspicion of foul play, which was said to have surrounded the death on December 19, near Rogers Mill, of Clark C. Miller, failed of substantiation at a coroner's inquest held Thursday afternoon in Uniontown and the jury returned a verdict that Miller came to his death from a gunshot wound, probably inflicted by himself, and recommended that further investigation be made into the matter.

It was testified by Ralph Ritenour and Frank Shaw, two witnesses to the shooting, that after Shaw had handed Miller the weapon with a warning to be careful, that it was loaded, Miller quickly placed it to his head and fired the fatal shot. However, before shooting, he arose from a bed in which also were Shaw and Ritenour, and partook of a big meal two hours after he had eaten his supper.

According to the two witnesses the shooting occurred at Shaw's home where he lived alone. Miller had accompanied Ralph Ritenour, who had gone to deliver six loaves of bread and a box of shotgun shells. Miller and Shaw took a few drinks, shot mark and had dinner and supper. The three undressed about 7 o'clock and retired for the night. When Miller complained of being hungry, the three arose and went into the kitchen where Miller ate a large plate of pork and beans. He asked to see Shaw's gun and the latter passed it over to him saying, "Look out, that's ready to go."

With the words "That's what I want," Miller, according to Shaw and Ritenbur, raised the automatic to his head with both hands and fired. The other two men quickly dressed and went after Undertaker S. O. Brooks, without an effort to give Miller any aid or to determine if he were dead. The undertaker came the next morning, found the body where it had fallen. He explained to the jury that the ball had entered on the upper part of the forehead, taken a downward course and lodged in the back of the head.

Shaw testified that Miller had on numerous occasions threatened to take his own life. At the request of Assistant District Attorney N. W. Rosenberg he named over a number of persons, including Mrs. Miller, his wife, to whom he had made suicidal threats. Domestic difficulties were given as the probable cause of such threats.

TWO YEARS' WAGES OF GIRL NEEDED TO BUY CALICO WAIST

Miss Gertrude Breda, recently come from East Prussia, who is making her home with her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. John Pilss of the West Side, relates some of the hardships of the people of Germany.

Miss Breda's father and mother died when she was 14 and she was left homeless and she has since been on her own resources. She secured employment on a farm. The life of an orphan is hard enough at best, but the depreciation of currency in the fatherland created a condition that reduced her to the state where what money she could earn meant next to nothing to her.

"My wages in American money would be less than 25 cents a month," she said. "I had to work nearly two years to buy myself a calico waist."

Prices increased "every other day" she said: "not a few cents but double." "When I went to the store for shoes," she said, "I had to take the money in a small cart, the price being five billion marks." Miss Breda said it is a common thing to see people going shopping with money in carts.

The people who have most to eat and wear, she said, are the farmers who raise the food and the Jews, who are engaged in the merchandise business.

"This country is Heaven to what Germany is," Miss Breda declared. Many of our people would like to come to America, but you have to have relatives here and money is so scarce that very few can come.

According to Miss Breda there is constant fighting between the workmen of the Ruhr and French soldiers.

C. L. HURST GOES INTO BUSINESS AT BROWNSVILLE

C. L. Hurst, manager of the store of the Anderson-Loucks Hardware Company, has severed his connection with that firm to engage in the hardware business at Brownsville. He will become associated with his brother, E. T. Hurst, in the conduct of the Hurst Supply Company. The business is under way in Market street.

Mr. Hurst has been with the Anderson-Loucks Company for eight years as manager and has formed a wide acquaintance in Connellsville and the region. He plans to remove to Brownsville when he can secure a home. His present residence is in Sixth street.

Road Bids Rejected.

HARRISBURG, Dec. 28.—Officials of the Department of Highways yesterday announced that all bids for the construction of roads in New Centerville and Rockwood boroughs and Milford township, Somerset county, had been rejected. The bids were opened December 11.

Coal Freight Rates

EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 1922.

TO EASTERN POINTS. ORIGINATING DISTRICT
Rate per Gross Ton of 2,240 lbs.

	Connellsville Westmoreland Pitts'bg (9)	Fairmont (8)	G'burg (7)	Latrobe (6)
Baltimore, Md. (Track Deliv.)	$3.24	$3.09	$2.94	$2.84
Chester, Pa. (P. R. R.)	3.34	3.09	2.94	2.84
Chester, Pa. (P. & R.)	3.24	3.09	2.94	2.84
Harrisburg, Pa. (P. R.-P. & R.)	2.78	2.58	2.43	2.33
Johnstown, Pa. (B. & O.)	1.39	1.39		
*Johnstown, Pa. (P. R. R.)	1.64	1.64		
Lebanon, Pa. P. R. R. and P. & R.	2.11	2.96	2.81	2.71
New York, N. Y. (27th St.)	3.49	3.34	3.19	3.09
New York, N. Y. (Bklyn.)	3.62	3.47	3.32	3.22
Philadelphia	3.24	3.09	2.94	2.84
Sparrows Point	3.24	3.09	2.94	2.84
Steelton, Pa.	2.78	2.63	2.43	2.38
South Bethlehem, Pa.	3.36	3.21	3.06	2.96
Syracuse, N. Y.	3.36	3.21	3.06	2.96
To ATLANTIC PORTS via P. R. R.				
Greenwich, local	3.24	3.09	2.94	2.84
Greenwich, export	2.72	2.47	2.42	2.32
South Amboy, F. O. B. vessels	3.14	2.99	2.84	2.74
Harsimus Cove	3.19	3.04	2.89	2.79
Greenville	3.33	3.01	2.89	[illegible]
Canton, Balto., local	3.24	3.09	2.94	2.84
Canton, Balto., export	2.65	2.50	2.36	[illegible]
To ATLANTIC PORTS via B. & O.				
St. George, Float Bridge	2.24	3.24		
Arlington and St. George Piers	2.99	2.84		
Philadelphia, P. & R., within Capes	2.84	2.84		
Philadelphia P. & R., without Capes	2.57	2.57		
Curtis Bay and Balto. Piers, within Capes	2.84	2.84		
Curtis Bay and Balto. Piers, without Capes	2.50	2.50		

*The rate from points on the Monongahela Railway in the Fairmont group south of the Pennsylvania State line to Johnstown is $1.76 per net ton. Rates to Johnstown from Greensburg and Latrobe groups apply specifically from point of origin to destination.

The Connellsville rate applies to shipments from points on the Southwest Branch of the Pennsylvania railroad south of Ruffsdale; from points on the Pittsburg, Virginia & Charleston and points on the Monongahela River railroad.

The Fairmont rate on shipments via the Baltimore & Ohio applies to shipments from points east of Sutersville, Pa.; from points on the Smithfield & Masontown Branch and from the Fairmont Region of West Virginia.

TO WESTERN POINTS. Rate per Net Ton of 2,000 lbs.	ORIGINATING DISTRICT. Pittsburg Group (1)	Upper C'ville (2)	Lower C'ville (3)
Canton, O.	$1.50	$1.65	$1.95
Chicago, Ill.	3.09	3.09	3.09
Cleveland, O.	1.84	1.90	1.99
Columbus, O.	1.88	1.95	2.10
Detroit, Mich.	2.68	2.58	2.58
Indiana Harbor, Ind.	3.09	3.09	3.09
Toledo, O.	2.38	2.19	2.29
Youngstown, O.	1.34	1.52	1.45
Lake Ports	1.66	1.72	1.74
To CANADIAN BASING POINTS:			
Buffalo, N. Y.	2.24	2.39	2.39
Port Maitland, Ont.	2.24	2.39	2.39

These rates apply in a general way to shipments from the territory described. There are, however, numerous extensions to the specific rates quoted and in each case before applying the rate as a basis for freight charges the shipper or consignee should determine the exact location of the mine from which the business will move, then refer to the Tariff naming the rate in question.

The Pittsburg District includes points east as far as Latrobe and south on the Southwest Branch to and including Ruffsdale; south to, but not including Brownsville on the Pittsburg, Virginia & Charleston railroad; eastward to Dawson on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, and eastward to Dickerson Run and southwest to and including Brownsville on the New York Central lines.

The Connellsville District includes points on the Southwest Branch of the Pennsylvania railroad south of Ruffsdale; on the Pittsburg, Virginia & Charleston except Braxnell and all Monongahela River railroad points; New York Central points east of Dickerson Run, including Connellsville Transfer, and points on the Baltimore & Ohio, Dawson to Point Marion, Pa.

KIEFERTOWN AND KINGSVIEW SEEK LIGHTS, HYDRANTS

Petition Will Be Presented to Upper Tyrone Road Authorities.

PUBLIC MEETING HELD

Ten Lights and Three Fire Hydrants Urged as Initial Step Toward Providing Facilities for Convenience and Public Safety of the Community

SCOTTDALE, Dec. 29.—A movement is under way at Kiefertown and Kingsview to secure street lights and fire hydrants. Petitions, addressed to the road supervisors of Upper Tyrone township, are in circulation, one for lights, the other for fire hydrants. Both are greatly needed, citizens declare.

The need of modern facilities for convenience and safety at night and protection against fire was discussed at a public meeting Thursday night at Kingsview School. The petitions were passed around at that time and signed by all present.

An argument in favor of having the township install the facilities sought is saving of insurance and increased property valuation. The saving and the increase in property values will shortly pay the cost, it is claimed.

Ten street lights and three fire hydrants are asked. No estimate has been given of the expense.

The petitions will be presented to the supervisors next week, it was said.

F. K. Dewalt is chairman of the movement. S. B. Skinner and J. Russell are members of the committee.

GRAND JURORS FOR FEBRUARY TERM OF COURT AT GREENSBURG

GREENSBURG, Dec. 28.—Grand jurors for the February term of court were drawn yesterday by Sheriff John Black and Jury Commissioners J. L. Mitchell and E. S. Chambers. They are:

Frank Belder, farmer, New Stanton; D. E. Bossart, merchant, Latrobe; Anna May Best, teacher, Greensburg; M. C. Bushyager, laborer, Harrison City; Clara Case, housekeeper, North Belle Vernon; Clarence Chambers, manager, Pleasant Unity; W. H. Cline, roller, Vandergrift; John Ernest, laborer, Madison; George Engle, carpenter, Monessen; C. P. Hoyman, miner, Southwest; Walter Keihl, laborer, Irwin No. 3; John Larimer, laborer, Stahlstown; S. H. McCracken, clerk, Parnassus; D. F. McCahill, real estate, Monessen; Paul Pike, foreman, Jeannette; Earl Robb, glass worker, Jeannette; J. C. Ross, merchant, West Newton; Mary Schaffer, housekeeper, Acme; J. J. Stoker, inspector, Irwin; I. P. Stauffer, painter, Alverton; Harvey Stough, foreman, Greensburg; William Tedrow, farmer, Mount Pleasant No. 1; H. W. Wolfe, retired, Smithton; Rex Welsh, electrician, New Kensington.

Subscribe for The Weekly Courier.

W. C. Hood Heads Uniontown Scouts

W. C. Hood was elected president of the Boy Scout Council of Uniontown at the annual meeting of the council Friday night.

Other officers elected were: Clyde G. Brehm, first vice-president; I. W. Coldren, second vice-president; Eastman Hackney, third vice-president; Marshall D. Brooke, treasurer; R. W. Marsh, scout commissioner; R. C. Witt, scout executive and secretary of the council.

John Farrell, Rev. H. A. Relyea, Rev. D. K. Johnston, J. G. Binns and D. C. Evans were elected by the council, together with the officers, to compose the executive committee.

Eugene Rhubottom Cut at Kiefertown

SCOTTDALE, Dec. 28.—Stories are circulated about town of a fight at Kiefertown that resulted in some person being badly cut. Investigation has proven that it was at Kiefertown where Eugene Rhubottom, 28 years old who gave his address as Connellsville, had been stabbed before he was taken to the Memorial Hospital earlier in the week.

Road Bid $17,000 Over State Estimate

CONFLUENCE, Dec. 29.—C. H. McIntyre was the lowest bidder on the contract for the new road between the end of Oden street paving and Harnedsville but the contract was not let because the bid was about $17,000 above the state estimate.

The letting of the contract is held up indefinitely.

Grim Reaper

OLIVER ALTMAN.

MOUNT PLEASANT, Dec. 29.—Oliver Altman, 80 years old, died Thursday afternoon at his home at Armbrust. Rev. S. T. Zimmerman of Mount Pleasant will officiate at the funeral service Saturday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at the home. The interment will be made in the Middle Church Cemetery.

JEREMIAH MORROW.

Jeremiah Morrow, 92 years old, died Tuesday morning at the home of his daughter, Mrs. A. L. Rowe of Smithton. Mr. Morrow had been in poor health for the past two years but his illness became serious about two months ago. The deceased was one of the oldest and best known residents of South Huntingdon township, having lived there all his life. Mr. Morrow was a veteran of the Civil War. He is survived by the following children: Mrs. A. L. Rowe, Smithton; Mrs. George Hepler, Wynno; Mrs. J. S. Newcomer, Banning; Mrs. John Buttermore, Scottdale; James Morrow, Parnassus; H. C. Morrow, Smithton; Robert Morrow, Pittsburg, and 22 grandchildren and 45 great-grandchildren.

ANTHONY JASLOWSKI.

Anthony Jaslowski, 65 yers old, died Thursday morning at his home at Leisenring No. 3. He was employed as a miner by the H. C. Frick Coke Company at Leisenring for a number of years. He was a member of the Holy Trinity Roman Catholic Church of the West Side. He is survived by his wife, three daughters and four sons, Mrs. John Sroka of Leisenring No. 3, Julia and Mary, Joseph, Casper, Philip and John, all at home.

MRS. AMY WARFIELD FINLEY.

Mrs. Amy Warfield, 34 years old, wife of W. C. Finley, formerly of New Salem, died December 21 at her home at Los Angeles, Cal.

JESSE K. POORMAN.

GREENSBURG, Dec. 27.—Jesse Kilgore Poorman, a former resident of Greensburg, died at 10:30 Wednesday evening at the Westmoreland Hospital following an illness of seven weeks. He was 68 years of age. He had been living with a daughter, Mrs. Robert Currie, of Uniontown.

MRS. MARY E. HUEY.

Mrs. Mary E. Huey, about 46 years old, died Sunday night at her home in Lower Tyrone township. She had been in poor health for some time and underwent an operation in a Pittsburg hospital. Following her return home she was able to be about and was at Dawson a few days ago. She was a widow and is survived by several children. Deceased was well known in the community of Dawson.

The funeral service will be held Wednesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock from the Bryan Methodist Episcopal Church, followed by interment in Bryan Cemetery.

ELIAS WEIMER.

Elias Weimer, 76 years old, died Sunday morning at 2:30 o'clock at the home of his son, Ollie Weimer of Perryopolis. Mr. Weimer had been janitor at the Perryopolis high school for a number of years, and a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Perryopolis. He is survived by two sons and three daughters, Ollie of Perryopolis, William, Wilkinsburg, Mrs. David Heinz of Masontown, Mrs. J. H. Gilland of West Elizabeth and Mrs. John Kogler of Dormont; two brothers, David of Perryopolis, Wesley of Morgantown, W. Va., and a sister, Mrs. D. A. Bolster of Holden, Okla. and 15 grandchildren.

The funeral service will be conducted by Rev. S. W. Byrum at the family home tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.

WILLIAM ZORN.

Word was received at Dawson Monday of the death in Colorado Springs of William Zorn, 43 years old. He was born in Connellsville township and spent most of his boyhood days in or about Connellsville. In 1901 he married Miss Anna Reinele of Detroit, Mich. Soon after his marriage he moved to Medina, O., in 1912, on account of his wife's health he moved to Colorado, taking up a homestead near Colorado springs. Later he moved to Colorado Springs, where he was residing at the time of his death. In addition to his widow and four children he was survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Adam Zorn of near Dawson, one sister, Mrs. Cora Newcomer of Medina, Ohio, and Fred and Frank Zorn, brothers, near Dawson.

MISS CHRISTINA GETTEMY.

MOUNT PLEASANT, Dec. 26.—Miss Christina Gettemy, 88 years old, was buried Monday in the Porch Cemetery, near Kecksburg. She died at her home in Mount Pleasant township from heart disease. Rev. Trumpeter of the Lutheran Church of Mount Pleasant officiated at the home and Rev. Dunn was in charge of the service at Porch Church.

GRAFTON ROBERTS.

MOUNT PLEASANT, Dec. 26.—Grafton Roberts, 24 years old, of Fredilian, Va., died Monday at the Nunamaker farm in Simpson Hollow from pneumonia. The body was shipped to Virginia Monday afternoon.

MRS. ROBERT YEZEK.

MOUNT PLEASANT, Dec. 26.—Mrs. Ella Frances Yezek, 21 years old, wife of Robert Yezek, died yesterday of pneumonia. In addition to her husband she is survived by a daughter, Virginia, her father, Frank Rohanek, two sisters, Mrs. Charles Rhibal and Miss Josephine Rohanek.

FRANK TURNER.

MOUNT PLEASANT, Dec. 26.—Frank Turner, 19 years old, colored, died this morning at the Greensburg Hospital following an operation. The body was sent to the home of a brother, Rev. D. H. Turner, in Mount Pleasant.

MISS JESSIE SCOTT.

MOUNT PLEASANT, Dec. 26.—Miss Jessie M. Scott, 23 years old, died at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Scott at Vanderbilt Shaft, Monday. In addition to her parents she is survived by a sister, Mrs. William Conroy of Mount Pleasant and a brother, Clarence Scott of Brier Hill.

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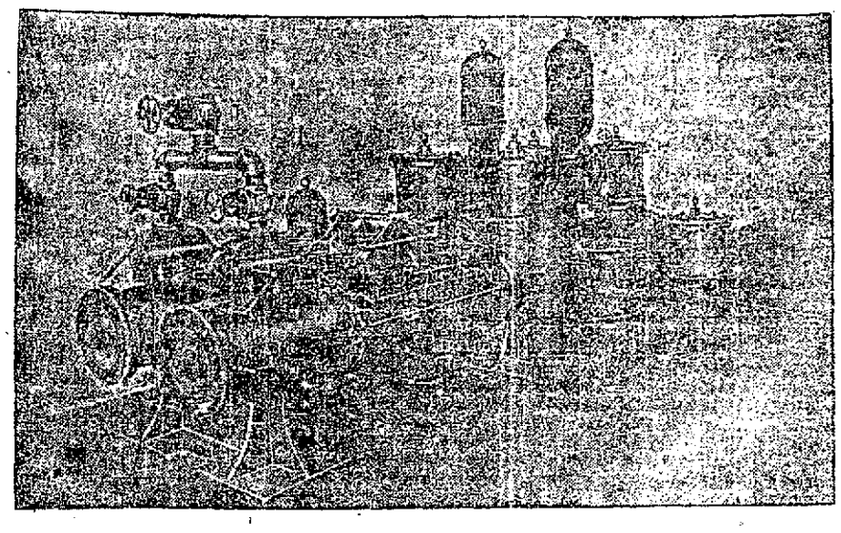

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